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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1584 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China 日八廿月九年五國民 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916 國民國五年六月九日第三號郵便物認可 10 CENTS

DEMAND ALL GREEK TROOPS SHALL GET OUT OF THESSALY

Allies Further Call for Delivery to Them of Military Stores

KING IS PUZZLED

Cannot Understand Motives But Is Ready to Protect Sarrail's Rear

M. VENIZELOS BUSY

Heads of Provisional Government Sworn In Before Triumvirate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 22.—The French Military Attache has presented King Constantine with demands which include the transfer of the entire force of Greek troops in Thessaly to the Peloponnesus and the delivery of the stores in Thessaly to the Allies.

It is learnt from a very reliable source that King Constantine expressed his readiness to consent to any measures ensuring the protection of General Sarrail's rear, but pointed out that the transfer of the Greek force in Thessaly to the Peloponnesus was unnecessary so far as the protection of the Allied forces is concerned. His Majesty, therefore, could not understand the motives of the demand, but, if these were explained, he would give them his best attention.

The French Military Attache withdrew his memorandum, in order to submit King Constantine's objection in the proper quarter.

Form National Fleet

A national squadron has been formed at Salonica, composed of the cruiser Hydra and three destroyers.

The Greek Government has agreed to hand over 50 wagons and two locomotives on the Piraeus and Larissa railways, for the use of the Allies in Macedonia.

Admiral Fournier has been appointed French Chief Inspector in control of the gendarmerie and police, including King Constantine's personal police, which, latterly, have increased from eighty to four thousand and have been used to terrorise the people. The Chief Inspector has discretionary powers of dismissal.

Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Kenali sector, twelve miles east of Brod. The Servians are attacking along their entire line, supported by the French.

A Neutral Zone

London, October 21.—A telegram from Athens states that the Royal Government has decided to reduce the strength of the army to the smallest peace effective strength and also proposes to move the entire force concentrated in Thessaly to other provinces, making Thessaly a sort of neutral zone behind the allies.

A Servian official communique reports: The army of Voivoda Mishitch has occupied the villages of Brod and Velesselo, taking 80 prisoners.

The Servians have advanced three and a half miles north-east of Brod, capturing five guns, seven machine-guns, material, 114 Bulgarians and 24 Germans.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports that, owing to bad weather, there have been only patrol encounters.

New Government Sworn In

Salonica, October 21.—The heads of the Provisional Government have been sworn in before the Triumvirate. It is significant that the Departments of War and Foreign Affairs are described as Ministries and the remainder as advisorships, thereby emphasising the character of the action of the Government.

Paris, October 22.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports that the Servians have gained

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Railway Contract Officially Sanctioned; Give Reply to Russia

Waichiaopu Says Proposed New Lines Don't Infringe On Treaty Rights

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, Oct. 23.—The Peking Gazette publishes a mandate giving the President's sanction to the American Railway Agreement. It is understood that it will not be necessary to submit this agreement to Parliament.

The Waichiaopu has replied to the verbal inquiry made by the Russian Minister regarding the American railway contract, which includes a proposed line from Fengchen to Ninghuafu and thence to Lanchow, traversing Inner Mongolia. It is understood that this inquiry is based on an exchange of Notes which took place in 1899, in which the Chinese Government agreed that, in the event of foreign capital being required to construct any railway towards the Russian boundary, Russia would first be consulted.

The Waichiaopu points out that the proposed line runs south-westward and therefore does not infringe on Russian rights.

Protests Over U.S. Loan Not Likely to Be Pressed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Oct. 20.—The reports that protests have been made by various Powers in connection with the railway concessions given to the Siems-Carey Group are accurate as far as they go, but it is felt that there are reasons for thinking that these protests will not be pushed to an extreme. As Russia is largely dependent upon America for the supply of munitions she is not likely to do anything to antagonize American interests. Russia may also be expected to ask her Allies not to take any action that would jeopardize her supply of munitions.

In the unlikely event of the protests being pressed, the sole result would be that China would have to do without several lines which would be of benefit to her and to the commercial countries, while the American interests concerned would obtain compensation elsewhere. But there is good ground for supposing that as far as Russia, Great Britain, France and Belgium are concerned an amicable arrangement can be made.

7,400,000 Austrians Mobilised; 3,000,000 Only now Available

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—An Italian semi-official communique states that Austria has called up, approximately, 7,400,000 men since the outbreak of the war, of whom about 3,000,000 are now available. The enormous difference represents prisoners, killed, etc.

A proof of the accuracy of this estimate is obtained by studying the numbers of the March formations or units formed to replace losses. Up to the present, twenty-three March formations, each totalling 21,500 men, have been absorbed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 26
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Oct. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan .....Nov. 3

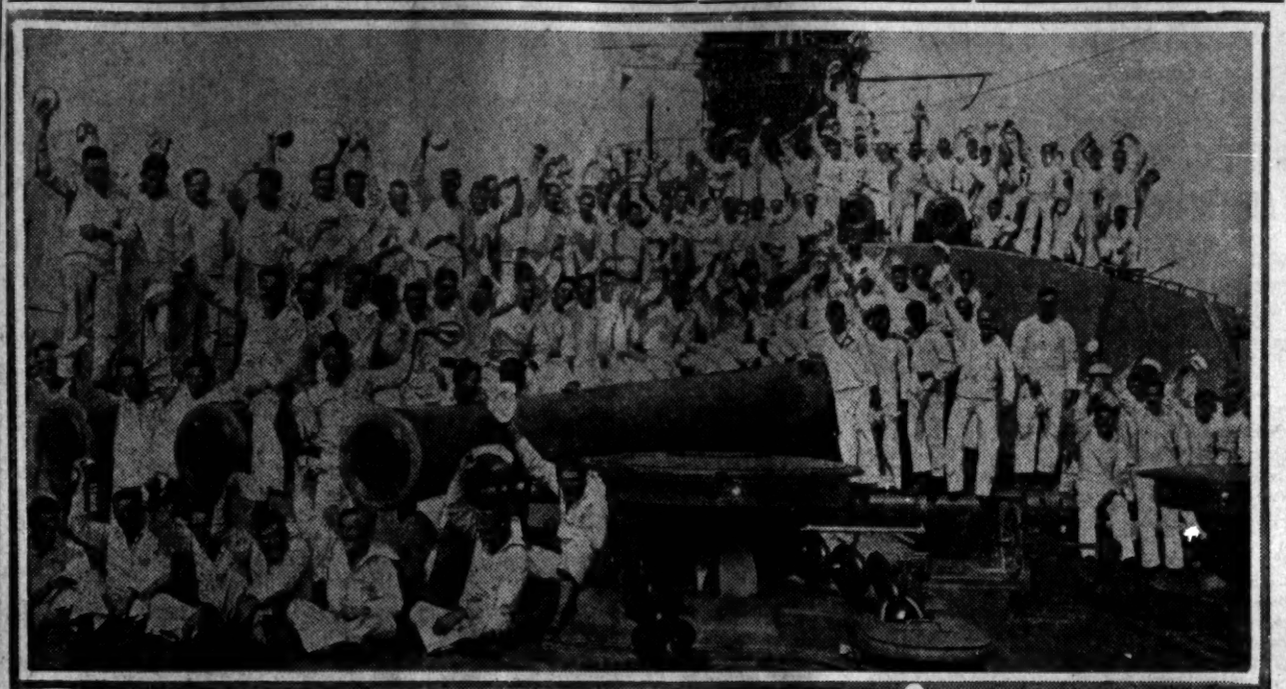
Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru.

The French mail of September 17 was due at Hongkong on October 22, and here on October 26. Left Haiphong on October 20, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The London mail of September 21 is due at Hongkong on October 27, and here on October 31. Left Singapore on October 21, per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza.

Largest U. S. Dreadnought Sets New Record With 14-Inch Guns



Fourteen inch guns on U. S. S. Pennsylvania

Washington, Sept. 18.—Scoring five hits out of twelve on a small target at a distance of 20,000 yards, approximately eleven miles, the dreadnought Pennsylvania in the test of her new 14-inch guns has made what ordnance experts here believe to be a world's record in gunnery.

The exact size of the target was not revealed by the Navy Department. It was stated, however, that the five hits were actual hits and not "plotted." In gunnery practice a battleship is always allowed a hit whenever her shots strike near enough to the target to indicate that a hit would have been scored had a battleship been fired upon instead of the small target. That is called "plotting." But in this case five hits were registered on the target.

The Pennsylvania, which is the largest vessel in the Navy, was commissioned at Newport News on June 12.

The accompanying picture was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard where the ship put in for minor alterations after the gun tests.

Urge United States To Guard Neutrals

Dutch Paper Suggests Common Action to Check Submarine Tactics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 22.—The Telegraaf strongly appeals to America to initiate common action among neutral seafaring Powers to make Germany understand that the submarining of neutral merchantmen must cease.

Holland, in reply to the Allies' Note regarding submarines, states that she has decided to treat submarines as war-vessels, but points out that no belligerents are allowed in Dutch ports, except under stringent conditions. Holland will treat merchant submarines as merchantmen when their identity is certain.

Germany has sent a Note to Norway, resenting strongly the latter's recent ordinance excluding foreign war submarines from Norwegian waters. The German newspapers are adopting an increasingly threatening tone towards Norway.

London, October 22.—The Norwegian ship Fulvio has been sunk.

FAVOR SHANGHAI'S WAY FOR PACIFYING PEKING

Officials Petition Government To Pay Unemployed Politicians' Fares Home

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 22.—A number of officials, including Tang Hua-lung and Chung Yi-yuan, have petitioned the President, urging that the Government should take similar steps in Peking as have been taken in Shanghai, to provide money to despatch unemployed politicians to their homes. The petitioners estimate that there are several thousand of these politicians, most of whom are in serious financial straits and seeking employment in Peking, meanwhile disturbing the political situation by fabricating rumors.

Yang Shan-teh, the Defence Commissioner at Shanghai, reports that this matter is being satisfactorily settled in Shanghai, where 22,000 Dollars, partly provided by the Kiangsu treasury and partly by the Central Government, will be utilised to send ex-revolutionaries to their homes. The Central Government has informed the latter that they will not be permitted to remain in Shanghai, where their presence is liable to cause untoward events.

Sensational Rumor Starts Run on Northern Branches Of The Bank Industrielle

French Defeated, Country in Revolution, said Pamphlet; Possible Connection With Tientsin Affair

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 23.—A run which started this morning on the Tientsin branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine extended to the Peking branch this afternoon. A small squad of Annamite troops was posted outside the Peking offices, to control the crowd, which, however, was not large.

The run was due to a mendacious pamphlet distributed among Chinese, which stated that the French had suffered a great defeat, a revolution had broken out in France and the Bank of France was unable to meet its liabilities, hence French banknotes in China were worthless.

The distributors of the pamphlet are unknown, but it is believed in certain quarters that the run was instigated by certain parties in retaliation for the Banque Industrielle de Chine having pressed for the repayment of certain money in connection with a short-term loan advanced some time ago to the Chinese Government to enable the latter to meet its liabilities to the Crisp loan. It may also be connected with the French action with regard to the extension of their concession in Tientsin, but this is considered unlikely.

The Waichiaopu has protested against the action of the French authorities in Tientsin, while the local Chinese authorities have requested the French Consul-General to evacuate the area taken over and to restore the Chinese police to the points from which they were removed.

French Version of Seizure

Peking newspapers are much exercised over the action of the French Consul-General at Tientsin in forcibly taking over a certain area for the extension of the French Concession. The situation, however, is apparently entirely misunderstood.

The Peking and Tientsin Times publishes an authentic version obtained from the French Consul-General, which shows that the French displayed the greatest patience and tolerance, in the face of procrastination on the part of the Chinese authorities, even when artificial opposition to the extension was fomented.

Application for the extension of the French Concession was first made in 1902, when Tong Shao-yi was Taotai at Tientsin, but he made no reply. The French, nevertheless, have policed the area for many years, without any protest being made, and that the Chinese tacitly acquiesced is shown by the fact that Chinese legal documents served on Chinese subjects in the Extension were first submitted to the French police.

In July, 1914, Chinese police appeared on the scene, which resulted in a vigorous protest from the French authorities, after which it was agreed that, pending the settlement of the French claim, the Chinese and French police should function in the area conjointly, neither side increasing the number of police. The French strictly adhered to the understanding, but the Chinese violated it.

Reciprocal Concessions

Meanwhile, negotiations proceeded in Peking and in January, 1915, the local Chinese authorities and the French Consul-General were instructed to endeavor to settle the matter amicably, on a basis of reciprocal concessions. The French Consul-General expressed his willingness to abandon half of the proposed extension, but, no reply being made, the matter was again taken up in Peking and the Waichiaopu asked for time to consider the matter, but admitted that the French Municipality might undertake the necessary public works, under the guise of private enterprise, to which the French acceded.

The construction of roads, bridges and drains was immediately taken in hand. Negotiations were not resumed until December, 1915, after which they dragged on, the Chinese asking for further delay and the French accepting counter-proposals, one of which was to the effect that certain classes of Chinese would not be taxed.

'Artificial Agitation'

The Chinese stated that the delay was necessary, in order to remove local opposition, but there is the best reason to believe that advantage was being taken of the delays, so tolerantly allowed by the French, to foment artificial agitation against the concession. Therefore, on October 18, when the Waichiaopu asked for a further delay, the French Charge d'Affaires agreed, on condition that the plans for the extension should be

(Continued on Page 2)

Bank of China Asks To Resume Payments

Says It Is Able to Do So; Opposition From Other Bank To Differentiation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 23.—It is understood that the Bank of China has petitioned the Government, requesting permission to resume specie payments, which the bank emphasises its ability to do. It is believed that influential personages connected with the Bank of Communications are strongly opposing raising the moratorium for the Bank of China alone.

BATTLE RAGING TWELVE MILES NORTH OF HALICZ

Germans Attack Fiercely But Without Success; Fortunes Constantly Changing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 20.—A stubborn battle is in progress twenty-six miles south of Kovel, while the enemy are fiercely but unsuccessfully attacking twelve miles north-north-west of Halicz. The enemy also attacked in dense masses, south of Svistelnike. The battle continues.

In the course of stubborn fighting on the west bank of the river Narayovka, in the region of Svistelniki, positions changed hands several times. The attacks of the enemy were repelled.

State Russian Advances Unsuccessful and Costly

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 21.—Russian battalions again attempted unsuccessful and costly advances for the re-capture of the trenches taken by us recently on the western bank of the Stokhod.

Once more, on the Narayovka, an attack of German troops, under Major General von Gallwitz' command, brought into our hands the Russian positions north-west of Skomorochy. The enemy made futile counter-attacks and suffered new losses, five officers, 150 men and seven machine-guns being captured and brought in yesterday from the captured positions.

The Weather

Very cloudy or overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.0 and the minimum 60.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 71.8 and 61.5.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER IS SHOT DEAD BY SOCIALIST EDITOR

Count Sturgkh Assassinated By Dr. Friedrich Adler Whilst Dining

MURDERER CAUGHT

Considered Eccentric; Says He Will Explain Act Before Court

SPLIT WITH PARTY

Advocate of Anarchism, He Was Denounced by His Own Father

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 21.—The Austrian Premier, Count Sturgkh, was killed while dining at an hotel. His assailant approached and shot rapidly three times. Count Sturgkh was hit in the head and died immediately.

When the shots rang out, a number of Austrian and German officers rushed with drawn swords at Count Sturgkh's assailant, a man named Adler, who offered no resistance and was handed over to the police. He said: "I will account for this before the Court."

Adler is the publisher of a Socialist newspaper, the editor of another and secretary of the Social Democratic Party.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung states that Count Sturgkh was dining with Baron Ahrenthal, a brother of the former Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron Ahrenthal, who was wounded in the foot, caught the Premier in his arms as he fell.

His assailant was Dr. Friedrich Adler, a son of the Reichsrat deputy, Dr. Victor Adler. He has long been considered eccentric and, latterly, was opposed to the majority of the Socialist Party.

Rome, October 21.—The assassination of the Premier is regarded as a sign of the disintegration of Austria. It is thought that it may importantly affect the continuation of the war.

Murderer Occupies High Position With Socialists

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 21.—Vienna reports, giving details about the assassination of Count Sturgkh, state that the murderer, Friedrich Adler, is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian Socialist Party. Friedrich Alder is 32 years old and a tall man. He is Secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party and editor of the Radical review Der Kampf.

Sturgkh, as usual, arrived at the restaurant of Meisel and Schadn at half past one o'clock. He sat down at table with Count Toggenburg, Governor of Tyrol and Baron Ahrenthal, brother of the late Prime Minister. At 2 o'clock, an unknown man arrived, sat down at a table a distance from Sturgkh, had lunch and paid for it, but remained at the table.

Some minutes past 3 o'clock, he rose rapidly, approached the Prime Minister and fired three shots. One hit the Minister's forehead and the other two near the left eye. Count Sturgkh died instantaneously, without uttering a word.

Toggenburg and Ahrenthal pursued the murderer, who was caught at the door by the head waiter and Ahrenthal. The murderer fired a fourth shot, which hit Baron Ahrenthal in the foot.

Berlin newspapers point out that the murderer is of unbalanced mind; his sister has been in an asylum for the insane for more than 10 years. Friedrich Adler advocated anarchistic theories and was a violent opponent of his own father, who is the recognized leader of the Austro-Hungarian Socialists.

A few days ago, the Vienna daily, the Arbeiterzeitung, the official newspaper of the Austro-Hungarian Socialist party, published a leader, in which Friedrich Adler's agitation was denounced as obnoxious to the Socialist party and the cause of the people. This leader is all the more

important, as the chief editor of the Arbeiterzeitung is Victor Adler.

After the Prime Minister's death, the Ministers met in council, presided over by General Baron von Georgi as dean. According to precedent, all ministers tomorrow will offer their resignation, but it is expected that it will not be accepted by the Emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe, Minister for Interior Affairs, who is on leave now, is expected to return immediately to Vienna, where he will act as Prime Minister until a further decision. Dr. von Koerber, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Finance, intended to start today on an inspection trip to Bosnia, which has had to be postponed.

As possible successors of Count Sturgkh, there are mentioned Prince von Hohenlohe, the former Prime Minister, Baron von Beck and Dr. von Koerber, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Finance.

Demand Greeks Get Out Of Thessaly

(Continued from Page 1)

a brilliant success on the left bank of the Cerna. They stormed the plateau and village of Veleselo, north of Brod, routed large enemy forces, with very heavy losses and captured three guns.

The British fleet successfully bombarded the Bulgarian organisations south of Lake Tahinos. The Serbs made fresh progress in the region of the Cerna.

A despatch today reported: Despite bad weather, we made progress on the right bank of the Vardar. The Servians took some prisoners in the region of the Cerna.

Rome, October 20.—A detachment of Italian troops has occupied Ljaskoyiki, on the high-road from Janina to Koritza, in Albania.

Sensational Rumor Starts Run on Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately signed and a date fixed for the execution of the agreement.

A further forty-eight hours was allowed, but the Chinese made no reply, consequently, at 7.30 p.m. on October 20, French soldiers removed the Chinese police functioning in the extension, under the personal supervision of the French Consul-General, who notified the local Chinese authorities that the evicted police were at their disposal whenever they chose to take charge of them. Hitherto, no notice had been taken of this notification.

Ask Military Measures
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 23.—The Peking Gazette, in today's leader, asks the Government to immediately take steps in order to remove the French police from the territory they occupied in Tientsin last Friday and to replace them by Chinese police and an adequate force of Chinese soldiers.

The latest answer given by the Chinese authorities to M. Conti, before the latter's departure to France, was to the effect that the Chinese Government would take into consideration the extension of the French Settlement. The French, at that time, pretended that the population in Tientsin would not manifest any opposition, which the people, however, did.

The Peking Gazette opines that the Waichiaopu should take the greatest caution in settling the question amicably.

Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, has resigned. Hsu Shi-ying, Minister of Communications, will act in Sun's stead until the arrival of Jen Kuo-chen, Civil Governor of Yunnan, who will probably become successor of Sun Hung-yi.

French Arrest Police

The Sinwanpao reports:—On the morning of October 21, the French Consul-General at Tientsin occupied by force Laohsikai in Tientsin, to include the place in the French Concession. The local Chinese police opposed and nine policemen have been arrested. The local Chinese officials and gentry held a meeting to consider the measures to be taken.

The Waichiaopu has written to the French Legation that, if there is any local trouble due to the French action in Tientsin, the French Minister will be held responsible.

Negotiating Since 1902

The Shunpao reports:—The ultimatum regarding the French demands about the French Concession was sent in on October 17. From an authority it is learned that the French Consul-General at Tientsin wished to include Laohsikai in the French Concession in 1902 and the French Minister, M. Conti, negotiated about it.

The French Minister consented to allow one half of the original area to be kept under Chinese jurisdiction, but the Waichiaopu replied in June that the people would oppose such an extension and therefore they could not agree to the extension. The French Consul-General demanded the acceptance of the extension to be settled immediately, there being no reason for opposition.

The Waichiaopu delayed the reply one or two months and, on October 17, the French Consul-General, on his own account, sent in the plans of the proposed extension, written in French and Chinese and notified the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin to place it under the French Municipal Council. The French Consul-General afterwards notified that he had carried out the extension on October 21 and arrested the Chinese police in that area.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao notified the French Charge d'Affaires, asking him not to take any such rash act, in order to respect the national friendship.

The Peking Government has ordered Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister to Paris, to negotiate the affair with the French.

RUSHING MOUNT PASUBIO AUSTRIANS MOWN DOWN

Italian Alpinists Carry Strong Position on Slopes Of Monte Laguzoui

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 21.—An official communique yesterday reported: Four attacks made by the enemy, in mass formation, at Mount Pasubio, were mown down. We retained most of our positions and captured 100 prisoners.

A communique today reported: On the eastern slopes of Monte Laguzoui, our Alpine troops surrounded and carried with the bayonet a strong enemy position, the garrison of which was almost annihilated. Much ammunition, arms and material were taken.

Austrian Tyrolese Beat Off Attacks of Italians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 20.—In the Pasubio sector, the engagements continued. After protracted and heavy shelling, yesterday, at 4 p.m., the Italians attacked our positions north of the summit. Once more, there was tenacious hand-to-hand fighting.

Led by Colonel Brigadier Allison, the brave Tyrolese Kaiserjager regiments Nos. 1, 3 and 4 repulsed all attacks, in the most sanguinary manner. All positions remained in their possession. More than 100 Italians were taken prisoners.

Assisted by strong artillery and Alpine batteries, the enemy attacked on the Fleimstal front at Sforcella di Sadole and on the little Caudiol. The attack broke down in our machine-gun fire.

Seaplane Is Destroyed In Raid on Sheerness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—Official.—A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness, this afternoon. Three bombs fell in the harbor and a fourth in the vicinity of the railway-station, where it damaged several carriages.

British aeroplanes went up after the raider, who disappeared towards the north-east. No casualties were caused by the bombs.

Later.—One of our naval air-craft, this afternoon, shot down and destroyed a hostile sea-plane, which fell into the sea. It is considered probable that this was the Sheerness raider.

British on Balkan Front Turn Old Monastery Into Canteen

The British Tommy is nothing if not inventive. This picture, taken on the Balkan front in Macedonia, shows the ruins of an old monastery which British ingenuity has converted into a first class canteen. Foliage and earth, plentifully spread over the roof, render it invisible to enemy airmen.

French Business Loan Financed in America

Arrange G.$100,000,000 For Purchase of Goods In United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 20.—A credit for G. $100,000,000 has been arranged in favor of a group of French industrial concerns, to cover purchases of goods in the United States.

SILVER MARKET QUIET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: The undertone is good, despite the fluctuation of prices. The market is somewhat inert, owing to big sales by America blunting the appetite of buyers.

The Indian bazaars have shown little interest and the steadiness of Chinese exchange has not allowed business from that quarter. There appears to be a shortage of silver currency in China, owing to the abnormal shipments to India and Great Britain.

A considerable restriction of the output of the Mexican mines is possible, owing to the difficulty of securing cyanide.

Dr. D. Ross to Direct Oriental Study School

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—Dr. Denison Ross, C.I.E., has been appointed Director of the London School of Oriental Studies.

COMBINE COMMERCE BODIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The exhibitions and commercial intelligence branches of the Board of Trade will be amalgamated henceforth with the Department of Commercial Intelligence, with Mr. William Clark as Comptroller-General.

'Our Day' Receipts May Reach Million Pounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—It is expected that last year's total of over £1,000,000 for the Red Cross will be beaten by the result of "Our Day." Yesterday, donations of £85,000 were already announced, including £5,000 from Bombay and £1,000 each from Sir John Ellerman and Raili Brothers.

COL. ELKINGTON RECEIVED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—The King today received Colonel Elkington, lately invalided from the French Foreign Legion, at Buckingham Palace.

INDIAN COMMITTED

Magistrate G. W. King, in the British Police Court, yesterday, committed Mustapha Khan, charged with the murder of two Indian watchmen at Talkoo Pootung wharf, on October 1, to take his trial before the Supreme Court.

Hindenburg Silences Submarine War Talk

Damps Agitation By Pronouncing Against Extension Of Ruthlessness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—There are various indications in the German papers that Marshal von Hindenburg, when consulted regarding the policy of ruthless submarine warfare, pronounced against it, silencing the constant agitation in its favor.

DUFF VISITS KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—General Sir Beauchamp Duff, late Commander-in Chief in India, had an audience with the King today.

NEW GERMAN WAR CREDIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 21.—A Bill is being presented to the Reichstag asking for a new war credit of 12,000,000,000 Marks.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
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"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
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"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Three Violent Endeavors To Recapture Sailly-Saillisel Bring Disaster for Germans

French Claim Brilliant Success at Chaulnes, Storming Woods; Carry Vast Trench System

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 22.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported: There was no infantry action in the region of the Somme, but an active artillery duel on the Sailly-Saillisel and Belloy-Berny sectors.

The communique in the evening reported: On the Somme front, there was the usual artillery action, which was particularly active on the sectors Sailly-Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre and Ablaincourt. There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere on the front.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: Nothing of importance occurred during the night. Numerous aerial combats occurred, in which seven German machines were brought down. The stations at Noyon and Chauny and communications and bivouacs were heavily bombed.

The communique in the evening reported: Three violent efforts made by the Germans to retake Sailly-Saillisel failed, with sanguinary losses.

There was bitter fighting south of the Somme, between Biaches and La Maisonette, particularly in the region of Blaise Wood. The Germans were repulsed everywhere, except in the north part of the wood, where they gained a foot-hold in an advanced trench.

Brilliant French Success

Simultaneously, we achieved a brilliant success in the region of Chaulnes. We captured the woods to the north of that town and took 250 prisoners.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: Violent attacks made by the enemy in the region of Chaulnes were repulsed, with heavy losses. Our gains yesterday were wholly maintained.

It is confirmed that the German losses in their counter-attacks, yesterday, on the Biaches-Blaise Wood sector were considerable, especially before the village of Biaches, which they attacked in strength.

Four German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme and five others were forced to land, damaged.

We heavily bombed the railway-station at Courcelles, east of Metz, apparently causing much damage, also several other railway-stations, the airship-sheds at Peronne and the bivouacs at Etain.

The communique this evening reported: South of the Somme, a fresh enemy attack this afternoon against the southern portion of Chaulnes Wood was repulsed, with serious losses. A number of prisoners were taken, but have not yet been counted.

This morning, an attack in the same region cost the Germans very dearly. We surrounded a body of the enemy which had gained a foothold in our first lines and captured 150 survivors.

There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

Desperate Counter-Attacks

The great importance of the positions won by the French in the last fighting is proved by the desperate counter-attacks made by the Germans to regain them, all of which have been in vain. They put into action, yesterday, new and important artillery re-inforcements, as well as fresh infantry reserves.

Their fierce counter-attacks failed to attain their objectives and all attempts against Sailly-Saillisel were broken before reaching the French lines. While the British succeeded in gaining ground around Le Sars, the French carried a vast system of trenches in Bois Etoile, north of Chaulnes and the re-capture by the Germans of a few advanced elements near Biaches was very far from making good for their loss of part of this wood.

The conclusions to be drawn from yesterday's events seem to be that, notwithstanding the German assertion that their front is impregnable, owing to its elasticity, they may be less confident now in the solidity of the defensive works established in the rear of their main lines.

Their losses continue to be exceedingly heavy, despite the new disposition they have adopted, which consists in lessening the density of their troops in the field. According to this plan, the three regiments of a division place about a battalion only in the first line and the other units are spread over a distance of twelve kilometers, more or less, but the French large caliber batteries now attack the enemy's farthest defences, disperse their working parties, hamper the work of the revictualing station and disperse their marching columns under their most accurate fire.

Thus, it is not likely that the French will leave the Germans time to re-muster the units decimated in the last combat.

British Hold Schwaben

London, October 22.—General Haig reported on Friday evening: After a bombardment, the enemy attacked westward of Schwaben Redoubt, but were repulsed before reaching our positions. They suffered considerable casualties.

Nothing occurred elsewhere on our front.

General Haig reported yesterday morning: We made further progress during the night in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches south of Neuve Chapelle.

General Haig reported in the evening: Early this morning, the enemy determinedly attacked Schwaben redoubt. They were repulsed everywhere, except at two points, where they entered our trenches, but were immediately ejected, leaving five officers and 79 men prisoners and many dead.

We made a successful attack on a front of 5,000 yards, between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars. We advanced from 300 to 500 yards, captured Stuff and Regina trenches and also an advanced post north-north-east of Schwaben Redoubt and some hundreds of prisoners.

Our air-craft bombed the enemy's communications, attacked an important junction and ammunition depot and derailed four coaches. Three enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and many driven down. Two of our machines are missing.

General Haig reported this morning: Yesterday's attack was very successful. The whole of our objectives were gained and we took 800 prisoners.

More prisoners are reported to be coming in. Our casualties are believed to be slight.

The enemy did not attempt during the night to re-take the ground we had captured.

Make 1,018 Prisoners

General Haig reported this evening: We took 1,018 prisoners, yesterday, between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars. This morning, the enemy exploded two mines south of Ypres, in the neighborhood of The Bluff and occupied the lip of the crater, where they are subjected to a continuous bombardment.

Our aeroplanes did valuable service in locating enemy batteries, yesterday. They destroyed five enemy machines and drove down four damaged. Three of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, in a message sent today, says that two days of blue sky and cold winds resulted in the ground drying and an immediate resumption of activity.

An attack along a front of 5,000 yards from north of Moquet Farm, in the direction of Le Sars, surprised the enemy and various useful positions were secured. Our casualties were slight, which is the best token of success.

The Germans persistently counter-attacked at Schwaben Redoubt, to which they appear to attach much importance. Our bombing and grenading prevented them reaching the parapet and they were beaten back, with great losses. Another more determined assault this morning secured them a footing in the Redoubt, but they were fiercely routed.

A feature of recent operations has been the numerous direct hits on enemy guns and emplacements. This is very satisfactory, in view of the Germans' admission that the wearing out of their guns exceeds the rate at which they are manufactured.

German Gunners Stifle Attempts at Storming

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 21.—In the Somme district, the strong fire engagement continues. British attacks broke down in hand-to-hand fighting between LeSars and Faucourt l'Abbaye. Further east, our strong and efficient fire directed against the hostile trenches, in which the troops were prepared for storming, stifled the attempts to attack.

The French advances over the road Sailly-Rancourt broke down before our barricades.

Our fighting squadrons, in numerous air-attacks, protected our observation flyers effectively. Twelve enemy aeroplanes were shot down, four of which are lying beyond our lines.

An air-raid, which was undertaken during the night against the railway stations and ammunition depots behind the enemy's lines, had good results, as was noticed from explosions and conflagrations.

There was artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

Solve Issues With America First, Urges Japan Writer

In Unfriendly Article to U. S., Professor Says That Is Way to Gain Respect and Fear of China

Tokio, October 17.—Urging the solution of the issues outstanding between the United States and Japan as the key to all of Japan's foreign problems, Mr. Shigeo Suehiro writes in the Chuwo Koron for October. This magazine, one of the leading monthly political publications in this country, publishes a symposium on what it calls "the study of the United States," and most of the articles are more or less anti-American.

Mr. Suehiro is a professor in the Law College of the Imperial University of Kyoto and is one of the most popular writers of the day in Japan on political and diplomatic questions. He has studied in Europe and three years ago made a tour of the United States and Mexico. He was heartily welcomed in Mexico and had an interview with Madero, then President of the Republic. A translation of his article, which he calls, "Three Unsolved Americo-Japanese Problems," follows:

"The Americo-Japanese friendship, like the Sino-Japanese friendship, is an anomalous phrase, though it is very frequently talked about. For in reality there are several disturbing troubles in the mutual relations of these countries. In the case of the Americo-Japanese relations, the United States stands in the position of an active agent, and Japan, a passive agent; so that whether or not the three unsolved problems lying between the United States and Japan should develop a serious crisis depends chiefly on the attitude Japan would take. Now, what are the three unsolved problems?"

South Sea Islands an Issue

"One of them concerns the South Sea Islands which are now under Japanese occupation. As these islands are situated between the Philippine Islands and the United States, their occupation by Japan is naturally a problem of serious strategical importance to the United States. Many Americans are hoping that Japan may not continue to occupy them. But as it is most unlikely that Japan should let go her hold on the islands, there is a possibility of the problem proving in future the cause of some dissension between the two countries.

"A second problem concerns China. The attitude which the United States takes toward Japan concerning Chinese problems is ever high-handed, and makes us highly discontented. The example of her high-handedness may be seen in the proposal she made in 1911 to neutralize the railways in Manchuria. It was the result, I hear, of a private conversation between a certain influential American business man and one of the *Genro*, in which the latter was said to have approved of the former's suggestion. The *Genro*, whoever he was, had made a great blunder, and yet the atrocity of the American government which, relying upon the private word of a *Genro*, has made such a preposterous proposal without previously consulting the opinions of the nations which have vital interest in the matter, is indeed surprising. Russia and Japan opposed the proposal. It is quite patent that this affair has accelerated the conclusion of the first Russo-Japanese agreement.

Dislikes American Attitude

"Again, the attitude shown by the United States in the spring of last year concerning the Sino-Japanese negotiations and also in the affair of Chengchiatung recently is as highly offensive as if she were the supervisor of Japan's diplomacy *vis a-vis* China. Of course the Americo-Japan treaty of 1908 empowers the United States to champion the maintenance of the *status quo* in China and of the principles of equal opportunity, but we should be far from pleased to see the United States acting at every turn as if she were the only guardian of the Open Door and equal opportunity principles in China. This unreserved American attitude is calculated to make worse the misunderstanding between the two countries.

"There is another thing which serves to harm the Americo-Japanese friendship, and that is the economic rivalry in China between the United States and Japan. The present war is benefiting both the United States and Japan. Japan's gain is considerable but it is small compared with what the United States has obtained. Her prosperity brought by the war is simply wonderful. There is no doubt but that the United States will devote this newly-acquired wealth to the cultivation of new resources and establishing new markets in the world's industrial arena.

"Germany and Austria are trying to form an economic pact among the Central Europe allies, while the Entente Allies also are endeavoring to bring about an economic alliance. If these pacts should be formed, a neutral nation like the United States will find herself at a considerable disadvantage. Even if there were no economic alliance in Europe it is probable that the nation of Europe will endeavor after the war to exclude the United States from continuing to occupy the economically superior position she now commands. Anyway, the American economic prosperity in Europe is sure to be greatly impaired after the war. In this eventuality the United States will very naturally turn to the Latin-American states and to China for the extension of her markets. Regarding the foreign trade of the twenty Latin-American states we learn that the total amount of exports and imports is 5,700,000,000 yen of which the import trade amounts to 2,000,000,000 yen. The United States is exporting there about 600,000,000 yen worth of goods, while Europe is exporting about 1,500,000,000 yen. The figures are those of 1913. There is no doubt that the United States after the war will profit by the disadvantageous position of the European nations in improving her own trade with the Latin-American States, and strive to drive Europe out of the Latin-American market. Further, she will not be content with being a conqueror in the Latin-American market. She will be sure to push her way on to China.

America Feared Commercially

"The amount of America's export trade with China during 1914 was only 55,000,000 yen, about only 1 per cent of her total export trade, which is 4,700,000,000 yen. China has a population of 400 million people and inexhaustible natural resources so that there is every reason why the United States should endeavor to open new economic markets there. And as the United States intrudes into China economically, she can not avoid finding herself face to face with a rival called Japan. She has advantages over Japan in having colossal wealth and colossal economic organizations. Japan also has advantages in the shape of superior knowledge of China owing to the identity of script languages, and cheap labor. With perseverance, therefore, Japan need not fear the United States too much. But as the economic competition grows keener it is inevitable that there should arise political differences. I fear whether the relations between the United States and Japan should not come to resemble somewhat those existing between Germany and England before the present war.

"In order to lessen the danger of armed collision between the United States and Japan, our Baron Shibusawa, during his sojourn in America, proposed that Americans and Japanese should start many joint enterprises and thereby try to avoid all risky competition. But this proposal was not met with as much welcome as one could desire. Judge E. H. Gary, the American steel magnate, also advocated co-operation of Japanese and American businessmen with a view to promoting Americo-Japanese friendship. He suggested that in case both countries are to trade in a third country, say China, they are to define their mutual spheres of commercial activities so as to avoid harmful competition. Such a policy, though it is adopted in many parts of the world, and though it is not impossible, has some drawbacks, and one cannot but wonder how our business men will consider it.

Takes Issue With Gary

"The third great Americo-Japanese problem is the anti-Japanese movement in America. On September 9 Mr. Gary spoke at the Imperial Hotel, saying that there never has been nor will be any cause of friction between the two countries, so that the Americo-Japanese relations admit of a most optimistic outlook. Such a remark has often been made, but it is not a statement of naked truth. Besides the American diplomacy in China being a menace to amicable Americo-Japanese relations, as I have already stated, the anti-Japanese movement in the United States is another of the serious causes prejudicial to the Americo-Japanese friendship. The United States not only imposes several severe restrictions on the Japanese immigrants to her shore, but refuses to acknowledge the rights of Japanese immigrants admitted into her territory in the same manner as she is doing those of other foreign immigrants. She is persecuting the Japanese Immigrants, trying to drive them out like cats or dogs. The United States to be sure may have no reason to pick quarrels with Japan, but from the standpoint of Japan there is very important reason for quarrelling with the United States.

"In California the home of anti-Japanese movements, the anti-Japanese fever reached its climax in 1913. When the so-called Californian Land Bill was passed there was talk of an Americo-Japanese war. The matter

(Continued on Page 4)

WHY WE FALL ILL.

Apart from accident or infection, almost all ill-health arises from one of two reasons; and the great mistake is in not realising that both of these have the same cause at the root of them, namely, poor and impure blood. Either bloodlessness or nerve trouble will be found to be the reason for nearly every ailment.

If a girl is pale, has headache, is breathless, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always bloodlessness. If you have nervous headaches, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is run-down, exhausted nerves. But run-down nerves are a result of poor blood too; so that the two chief causes of illness are really one and the same.

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KATZ & CO'S. TSINGTAU PLANT IS A SUCCESS

Huge Cold Storage Venture Was Put Up In Record Time

Messrs. Wm. Katz and Co., of Shanghai, have recently erected an up-to-date cold storage plant at Tsingtau, for the purpose of handling their meat contracts, the principal of which are with the Russian Government, and the U. S. Government, at Manila.

The building contains 122,000 cubic feet of capacity, divided into chilling and freezing rooms and storage room. It is equipped with three Ames Ironworks horizontal tubular boilers, two York vertical compressors, direct-coupled to enclosed-type highspeed engines, and the necessary ammonia condensers, evaporators, brine tanks, pumps, etc. The compressors work on the anhydrous-ammonia system, evaporating in brine tanks, the brine from which is circulated through the rooms.

As there was only a short period available between the fixing of an important meat contract and the delivery of frozen meat, there was very little time left to erect the building and get the plant running. The first sod of the foundations was cut on May 9; the machinery commenced to arrive at the end of May; and the whole of the building and plant (including a brick stack of four feet internal diameter and 120 feet high, which was built in 12 days after the foundation had set) were erected and working in two months. Everything being satisfactory, the first cargo of meat was duly frozen and delivered on contract time.

The general scheme was arranged by Mr. Clifford Baker, mechanical engineer, late of Manila and now of Shanghai. Mr. Baker also supervised the erection, work on this being carried on night and day until completion.

Shipping Bulletins

The U. S. S. gunboat Quiros left Shanghai on the 21st instant.

* * *

The U. S. S. gunboats Wilmington and Elcano arrived in Shanghai on the 21st instant.

* * *

The U. S. S. Brooklyn is outside Woosung.

* * *

The watermark at Hankow on the 19th instant was 30 feet 10 inches, at Kiukiang on the following day 28 feet 9 inches, and at Wuhu on the 21st instant 18 feet 10 inches.

* * *

The C. M. s.s. Hsinchang which was recently chartered for six months to a Chinese concern in Bangkok, will not take up her new duties until December. She still continues on the Tientsin-Shanghai run.

* * *

The latest advices received concerning the motorship Glenartney, were that she is at present in King's Dock, Singapore, where an examination will be held to estimate her condition. Most of the ship's plates have been affected by the fire whilst the damage to the shaft is considerable.

* * *

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's s.s. Panama Maru, 6,059 tons, which stranded recently in a dense fog off Port Townsend, Wash., U.S.A., stands a good chance of being refloated at high tide, undamaged.

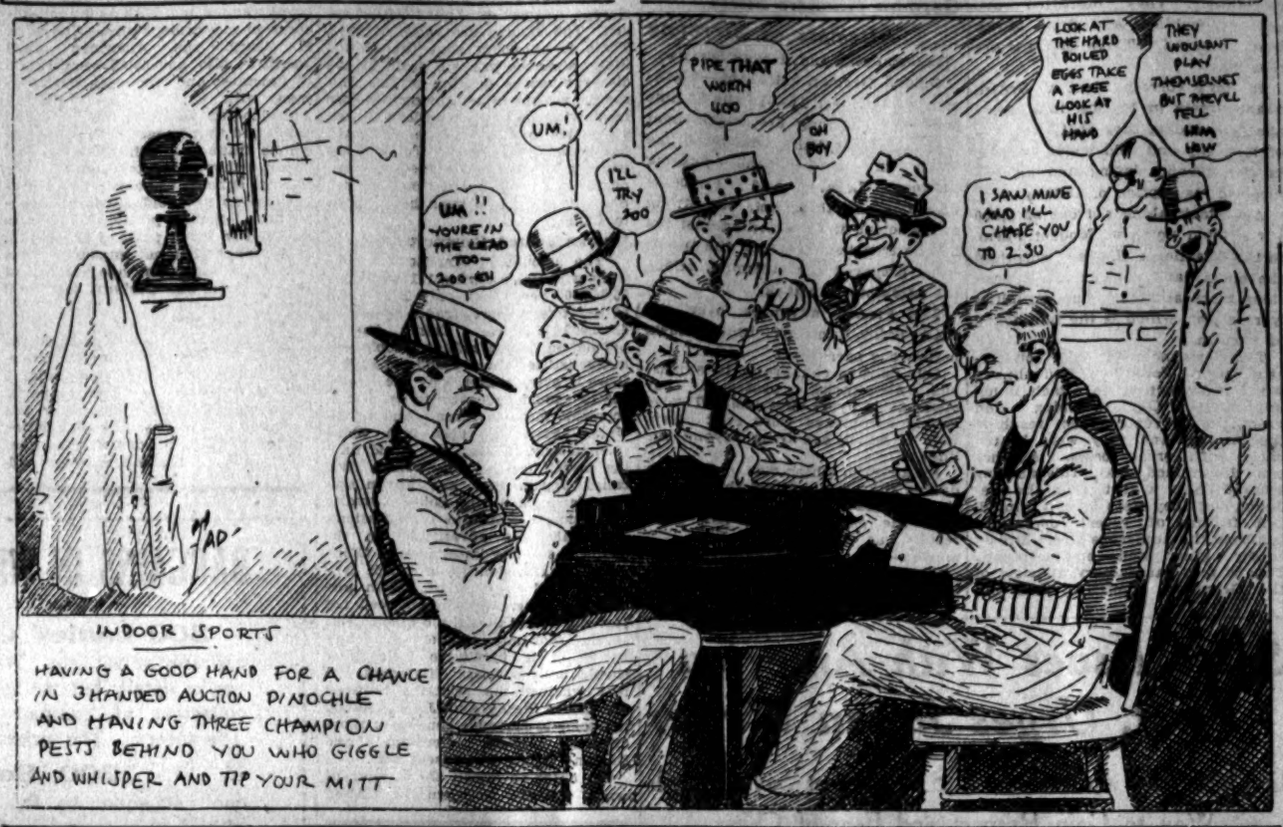
* * *

The repair work on the Russian warship Peresweit (formerly the Sagami) which had been stranded outside the port of Vladivostock, is now completed at the Maizuru Naval Dockyard, and she will shortly be leaving on a new special commission, without returning to Vladivostock.

* * *

A dredger raised in Kiaochow Bay by the Japanese Naval authorities which has just been under a thorough repairing at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Dalny, will be subjected to an official trial in Dalny harbor. She will be delivered to the Tsingtau Garrison some time later. The repairs cost about Yen 70,000.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


PIPE THAT WORTH 400
UM!
I'LL TRY 200
OH BOY
UM!! YOU'RE IN THE LEAD TOO— 200-KI
I SAW MINE AND I'LL CHASE YOU TO 2.30
LOOK AT THE HARD BOILED EGGS TAKE A FREE LOOK AT HIS HAND
THEY WOULDN'T PLAY THEMSELVES BUT THEY'LL TELL HIM HOW
TAD
INDOOR SPORTS
HAVING A GOOD HAND FOR A CHANCE IN 3 HANDED AUCTION PINOCHLE AND HAVING THREE CHAMPION PESTS BEHIND YOU WHO GIGGLE AND WHISPER AND TIP YOUR MITT

Parliament at Peking Is Determined To Be The Supreme Authority

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Oct. 19.—The rejection by the House of Representatives of the second nomination of the Government to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs is variously interpreted. It is not thought that endorsement of Mr. Wong Ta-hsieh's appointment was refused because it was deemed that he was unfitted for the position.

The possession of adequate diplomatic training and ability is apparently not, in the opinion of the politicians, the chief consideration in the selection of a man to handle China's foreign affairs. The mainspring of parliamentary action seems to be a resolve to impress upon the Cabinet that parliament is the supreme body in the republic.

Parliament had endorsed the appointment of Mr. Tong Shao-yi as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he was compelled to resign owing to the fact that he was a persona non grata with the military party. Parliament, or to be more accurate a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, is determined to assert its right to have the decisive voice in the selection of members of the Cabinet.

The government has found an ingenious way out of the difficulty. It has appointed the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs acting Minister, an appointment that does not require the endorsement of parliament. This will enable the momentous negotiations with Baron Hayashi over the Chengchiatung demands to proceed without delay.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: Chang Hsun and 17 other Generals have sent a second petition to the government requesting the adoption of Confucianism as the national religion.

Chang Hsun has wired to the government that it is useless to consult with the House of Representatives as to a Minister of Foreign Affairs and advises the Premier to settle the matter himself without consulting the National Assembly.

The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsi has asked the government to leave the matter of the appointment of a provincial Governor to the people.

Mr. Wong Chung-yao has wired General Chang Hsun promising to go to Nanking to consult with regard to the Pukow works.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

October:

2nd—1004; Dairen.
3rd—Tacktai; Tainan.
5th—1795, 5281, 2490; Dairen.
5th—Taanchan, c/o Yungshingpoa; Foochow.
8th—Hongtei; Hongkong.
9th—Yuanshengpoa, c/o Taantsan Shanyoun King Bridge; Dairen.
11th—Maher; Hongkong.
12th—1776; Portarthur.
15th—Aymard; Hongkong.
15th—James Budd; Chicago Falls Mass.
15th—Rowe; Manila.
16th—Tungyuen Singkaiho; Weihaiwei.
21st—Jacono; Chefoo.
21st—Ghuzamrasul; Pehawar Sub.
21st—Tjieitkoen Tongkan; Weltevreden.

Great Northern Co.

October:

2nd—Changyuentai; Yokohama.
4th—Linsing; Hongkong.
4th—Keitei; Kobe.
8th—Tonglai; Hongkong.
9th—Sechang Zonghonjo; Kobe.
12th—Walee; Hongkong.
13th—Kahn Kaigandori 4; Vladivostock.
15th—Astor House; Kobe.
18th—G. E. Young, Kalee Hotel; Hongkong.

Solve Issues With America First

(Continued from Page 3)

has calmed down since, but the anti-Japanese agitators, far from being satisfied with the anti-Japanese land law, are hoping for the power of depriving the Japanese of their right to lease land at all, thereby utterly destroying the basis of Japanese economic enterprise in California. Last year a certain member of the California assembly submitted a bill to that end, but it was recalled partly because the San Francisco Exposition was being held, and partly because there were so many quarrels between the United States and Japan that it was thought too risky to incur Japan's resentment then. Some people are quite optimistic as to the future of the anti-Japanese movements in America, but I am very pessimistic and shall state my reason for it.

The Immigration Situation

"The alteration of the American immigration law has been a problem to Congress since 1909, and two bills were passed in 1913 and in 1915, but quashed owing to the lack of the Presidential consent. Again in the spring of this year a new bill was presented. Anyhow, as long as the so-called Gentlemen's agreement exists, so long will there be no possibility of Japanese people being absolutely excluded from the United States; but as things stand at present the Japanese are treated differently from other nations simply because the Japanese are Japanese. We cannot tolerate this state of affairs from the consideration of the dignity of our nation.

"There are several causes of America's anti-Japanese movement, but the chief cause is racial prejudice. And this racial prejudice may diminish as the American civilization progresses, but we can also say that it will grow as the economic competition grows; so that it will be very difficult to eradicate this prejudice from the American mind. Until some upheaval occurs to change social conditions in America, it will be futile to hope that the Japanese immigrants will be treated with perfect equality with white immigrants. Some people think that this war is killing so many young Europeans that when it is over, the American demand for European immigrants will not be filled, with the result that she will welcome Japanese immigrants, and there will be no anti-Japanese question at all then.

"Whether or not the European immigrants to the United States will decrease after the war depends on the duration of the war. If the war ends in the near future, I do not think that the United States will suffer for the lack of European immigrants. If, however, the war should be protracted, and young European lives be wasted in vast numbers, the United States would have to supply the deficiency by importing Asiatic laborers. But would the United States ever in that case repeal the Gentlemen's Agreement? Would there be no possibility of her welcoming Chinese immigrants, who in a sense are better laborers than the Japanese? There is no reason to regard the future of America's anti-Japanese problem with any optimism.

Shall Japan Submit?

"Then shall we have to submit to the American maltreatment of our immigrants with tame submission? This questoin is not merely that of the interests of the 100,000 Japanese immigrants in the United States, but a serious problem which has close connection with the future of all the Japanese throughout the world, especially with the prestige of Japan in the eyes of the Chinese. Though Japan confronts China with all the dignity of a first class power, her own people in the United States are being disgracefully used, like cats or dogs. As long as Japan does not show enough courage to resent such indignity, so long has she no right to blame the Chinese for not treating Japan with the same respect as she does other countries. There are of course several causes to which we may ascribe the badness of our diplomacy with China, but the principal cause is in my opinion that we fail to command the respect of the Chinese because of our weakened attitude in the matter of the invidious treatment of our immigrants in the United States. Until we shall have elevated our national status to the same footing as that of the white nations we cannot hope to have satisfactory diplomatic dealings with China. However high-handed we may be in our attitude toward China, our Chinese diplomacy will not be successful if we do not prove to them that we are not inferior to the people of the white race. The fundamental solution of the anti-Japanese problem in the United States will be the surest key to solve all Sino-Japanese problems."

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M. P. FINED FOR GIVING STORY ABOUT SUPPLIES

Wrote Personal Letter To Friend Who Makes Matters Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 20.—Mr. Joseph King, Liberal M. P. for North Somerset, was charged at Bow Street, today, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with communicating, without lawful authority, information in respect to the supply and condition of certain war material, in a letter to George Raffalovitch, New York.

Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting, stated that Mr. King wrote to Raffalovitch, making sensational statements regarding war-material, which were published in America by a news agency, of which Raffalovitch was the representative, wirelessed to Germany and published in the German press. Mr. King afterwards wrote to Mr. Lloyd George, stating that, when he wrote to Raffalovitch, he did not doubt the latter's loyalty and he was greatly distressed over the affair.

Mr. King was fined £100.

News Brevities

The following passengers were among those who returned to Shanghai yesterday from Dalny and Tsingtau on the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru:—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. MacKay, Dr. and Mrs. H. Colman and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, and Mr. M. Greenwald.

• • •

The following arrived from Hankow on the C. N. s.s. Luenyi:—Mrs. Farnan and child, Mrs. Barkus and 2 children, Dr. Jackson and daughter. Also from Hankow by the I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo:—Mr. H. M. Mann.

• • •

The Municipal Council has issued a notification to the public that no further applications for electricity, motors or radiators can be accepted, beginning yesterday, as the limit of the capacity of the generating plant has been reached.

• • •

Twenty pounds of opium was seized by the Customs authorities yesterday morning on the C. M. s.s. Hsinming. It was found in the cabin of a foreign passenger, who left the drug behind and sought his own safety.

• • •

An advertisement on page 12 calls attention to the "Current Events" lecture to be delivered by Miss Jessie Ackermann at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday, at 10.30 a.m.

• • •

A Tokio report says that Dr. Igarashi has been engaged by the Chinese Government to attend to the installation of telephone systems and has gone to China. He will attend the supervision of installations in Peking, Hankow and Wuchang.

• • •

The members of the Union Church Ladies Society announce a sale of work, in aid of wounded sailors and soldiers, to take place early in December. It will be called an "Alphabet Sale," nearly every letter of the alphabet being represented by a stall whose name will begin with the letter indicated. There will be a great variety of articles on sale, both useful and pretty, intended to suit the requirements of every purse. A more detailed account will be given later.

• • •

Notification is given of the following births: On October 23, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, Shanghai, a daughter. On 15th instant, at Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, a son. To Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanley Read, Antung, on October 17, a son.

• • •

The committee in charge of the collections for the British Red Cross Fund continue to receive money by mail and chit as a result of the appeal sent out on "Our Day" last Friday. The total will be known within a few days.

• • •

Mr. John R. Moodie, Actuary of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, has just received word from home that his brother Pte. Thomas B. Moodie of the Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Highlanders), aged 25, was killed in the trenches in France on the 25th of August last. It was Private Moodie's first day in the trenches. Mr. Moodie's brother-in-law is reported missing also.

DEBATE SUMMER RESORTS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, September 21.—The October meeting of the "Nanking Association" was held last evening at the residence of Rev. G. H. Malone. The program consisted of several fine musical numbers and a debate upon the respective merits of our various and varied summer resorts. Each speaker was allowed three minutes. Rev. Mr. Gill led off with a witty speech in favor of Nanking itself, Japan, America and the usual places in China each found vigorous advocates. Refreshments and a social hour closed a delightful evening.

NEW CHINA-PACIFIC LINE

Tokio, October 22.—A San Francisco telegram reports:—Certain financiers of China and the United States have arranged to establish a steamship company to open a line via Panama from the Pacific Coast of the U.S.A., the Gulf of Mexico and to proceed to all the ports on the South American coast in the Southern Atlantic. The port of the Pacific terminus will be Portland, Oregon, from where another steamship line will connect with the Chinese coast ports, via the Pacific.

SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

Latest Aspirant for Willard's Crown

(*William J. La Rue*)

New York, September 15.—A new heavyweight title contender has appeared on the horizon. He is William J. La Rue, a French-Irishman and he hails from San Francisco. He is a member of the famous Olympic Athletic Club which has turned out some remarkable fighters, among them James J. Corbett.

La Rue is the former amateur champion heavyweight of America and is just graduating into the professional class. He is a man of intelligence, at present holding the responsible position of County Clerk of Alameda County, California. He is also a politician and is heading one of the factions to elect Hiram Johnson as Senator from the Golden State.

The new aspirant for the heavy weight crown weighs 219 pounds and is six feet, one inch in height. His manager, Charley Harvey, says he is one of the hardest hitters in the game. He is an all round athlete and can do the 100 yards in 10 4/5 seconds, no slight accomplishment considering his weight.

Jimmy Coffroth and James Corbett both speak well of him. Manager Harvey is now in the east preparing a series of challenges to be sent into the Willard camp.

YANGTSZEPOO BOWLS CLUB

The Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club finished a successful season on Sunday afternoon with match play for both the lady and gentlemen members. Mr. John Burnside won the latter play by consistant good bowling. Mrs. McMurdo won the competition for the ladies. The successful players of the season were awarded prizes at the finish.

HOW CAPT. BARRETT WON CHAMPIONSHIP OF JAPAN AT GOLF

Tokio, Oct. 17.—The weather conditions for the Amateur Championship of Japan, played on the links of the N.R.C. Golf Club yesterday, were at their worst, and under the circumstances Barrett's score of 157 was exceedingly good.

The tees were particularly bad, and in consequence accurate driving was almost impossible, causing many players to find the grass, where many strokes were required to get out.

After the first round it looked as though the title might be won by local players, the leading scores then being:—

Barrett	79
Pearson	79
Bell	80
White	82
McNaughton	84
Lawson	85
Fitzgerald	86
Jeffery	87
Brady	93

After the third nine holes the leading scores were:—

Barrett	121
Lawson	123
White	124
Pearson	124
Bell	125

The position was thus very interesting, but Barrett proved himself a worthy winner by doing the last 9 in 36, which in pouring rain, and being the last, was exceptionally good. White also played a good round of 37, and brought himself to second place.

Pearson got into serious trouble from a mis-hit tee-shot at the eighth, which cost him an 8, and brought him down in the list.

The cards returned were:—

Barrett	44	35	42	36=157
White	43	39	42	37=161
Lawson	41	44	38	41=164
Bell	41	39	45	40=165
Pearson	39	40	45	43=167
McNaughton	44	40	41	49=174
Colchester	47	43	40	45=175
Brady	48	40	42	46=176
Fitzgerald	44	42	45	45=176
Postlethwaite	50	45	40	47=182
Horne	44	48	45	46=183
Methuish	46	48	45	46=185
Isshiki	49	49	52	50=200
Morfey	45	55	55	57=212

Despite the weather conditions, a fair number of spectators enjoyed the day, which was full of interest.

Tea was kindly provided by the Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Healing, Mrs. Chalmers and Mrs. Wright.

Hungjao Golf Club

The new Hungjao Golf Club course was opened on Saturday afternoon with almost a full attendance of the membership. The course was officially opened by a foursome between Dr. R. J. Marshall, the president, Sir H. de Sausmarez, president of the Shanghai Golf Club, Mr. Robert MacGregor and Mr. T. Forrest.

Following a putting competition amongst the ladies, tea was served on the clubhouse verandah. The officers of the club are: Dr. R. J. Marshall, president, Messrs. Robert Macgregor, Edward White, F. H. Crossley, secretary, R. E. Wilson, P. Peebles, T. Forrest and L. Walker, committee.

NOTED CHINA SCHOLAR DEAD

A telegram which reached Shanghai from Changsha yesterday reports that Mr. Wong Kai-yuen, a famous Chinese scholar, died last Friday at his home in Hunan, at the age of 83. Mr. Wong was considered the most highly educated of Chinese scholars, and was known throughout the country. He was known in the late Ching Dynasty as the "Master of Scholars." Last year Yuan Shih-k'ai called him up to Peking and gave him a position in the government. He, however, realised the ambition of Yuan Shih-k'ai and retired before the monarchical scheme failed.

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Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that ***one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected:*** but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast weather in our regions. Moderate or strong monsoon all along the coast.

BIRTH

RAVEN: On October 23, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, of 75 Route Vallon, Shanghai, a daughter.
11432-O-24.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 24, 1916

A Story That 'Came True'

(*New York Times*)

POLONIUS has become a war correspondent, and describes the new monster diversely. By the Mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed. It is backed like a weasel. Or like a whale? Very like a whale. So we hear that "Willie," the new terror, is like an ichthyosaurus; no, like a toad; no, like a caterpillar. It leans against a brick wall, and the wall falls; then it "rises," as if it had legs, and walks over the ruins; "tramples around the machine-gun emplacement, having a grand time"; crushes the guns "under its heavy ribs"; "plows about"; "sits down on heaps of ruins"; breaks down trees as if they were matches, and goes "over the barricades like an elephant." Its gait is described as a waddle. It is constantly spoken of as "walking," as if it had legs. It "takes ditches like a kangaroo." It cannot in any respect resemble any armored car that ever existed, or the soldiers, used to strange shapes, would not laugh uproariously at the sight of it when they see it "lolloping along over the roads."

Overhead come the British airmen, "like a flock of birds, flying low over the mists." Only a few years ago such a battlefield would have seemed a Jules Verne dream. The most gifted imagination fails when it undertakes to penetrate a quarter of a century into the future. By all odds the most real novel of the future ever written was H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds." It depicted a descent of the Martians on our planet. The idea was that if there are intelligences on Mars, they must be countless ages in advance of ours, because life began on that planet so long before it did on ours. So Mr. Wells sought to imagine what a civilization ages ahead of ours would devise in the way of military science; and to make the difference clearer he divested the Martians of muscles and almost of bodies; they had outgrown these and become little else than immense brains.

But this daring speculation about the future has been practically realized in the twenty years since the novel was written. In those two decades mankind has come up with Mr. Wells' Martians. In vain the earthmen assailed the Martians with bullets. The Martians sent out against them a great black gas which fell upon their armies and asphyxiated them. That was a wild imagining, but the Germans used that black gas early in the war, the Allies promptly followed suit, and it is a commonplace now. He imagined a "heat ray" which destroyed men, fell upon their magazines and blew them up. Liquid fire is in use in this war. Lastly, the Martians moved about in armored cars raised on stilts high in the air. These things walked about among the helpless armies, trod them down while they fired in vain, trampled on them, threw down buildings. The very deeds of "Willie," described in the despatches, were anticipated almost in the very words; the Martian "Willie," too, made ruins of brick walls, rose and walked over the ruins, trampled around, having a grand time, crushed guns, plowed about, sat down on heaps of ruins, broke down trees like matches, and all the rest of it.

The little brain of man, so abjectly helpless in Mr. Wells' fiction, has beaten his Martians in twenty years; for his Martians had no submarines of war and commerce. The Martian had something like a periscope, but only for use when "Willie" was abroad. It is evidently of no use for any imagination to try to prefigure the world even a hundred years hence; Mr. Wells thought he was making a not inadequate guess at what brains would come to in ages, and he only guessed what they actually have come to in twenty years. The mind of man seems adequate to any task except guessing at its own possibilities.

The Sixteen-Inch Gun

IT is gratifying to know that our first sixteen-inch naval gun has fired its first shell in such a manner as to prove its efficacy in war on land. The shot, to be sure, accomplished more than was intended, as it penetrated the carefully prepared target of armor plate and sand and smashed a dwelling occupied by inoffensive folk. The targets in the future will be somewhat stouter. But the utility of the gun when mounted in the Indian Head proving grounds is assured, and it only remains to be seen what can be done with such heavy ordnance on shipboard.

Our heaviest marine guns, until now, have been the fourteen-inch pieces on the larger dreadnoughts. The ships of the Queen Elizabeth class in the British Navy carry fifteen-inch guns. Our sixteen-inch guns should, when fully charged, carry a shell weighing more than a standard ton many miles and penetrate at about ten sea miles armor plate ten inches thick. There has been some doubt expressed of the utility at sea of larger guns than the fourteen-inch. For coast defense, of course, no gun that is workable from a firm base can be too large. The trend of opinion in the navy, however, has been toward the largest possible gun, and the naval sixteen-inch gun, having proved effective on land, will soon have a trial at sea.—*Exchange.*

No Strike For Her

By John O'Keefe

Our daddy left his job today,
Up where the masons climb.
The men are out for higher pay
And shorter working-time.
They've sworn to stick,
Nor lift a brick
That comes from off a truck,
But mother, patient mother, hasn't struck!

Our sister Kate is home from her
Nice stenographic place.
The striking typist girls concur
That wages need a brace.
She does not please
To pound the keys
For pay she doesn't like,
But mother in the kitchen doesn't strike!

And brother Bill has left his job
At motoring a car.
He says the managerial nob
Pushed tyranny too far.
No move he'll make
To turn a brake.
He thinks he's showing pluck,
But mother, weary mother, hasn't struck!

And uncle Bill, who up to date
Has been a drygoods clerk,
This morning at the hour of eight
Refused to go to work.
He said: "It's wrong
To toil so long
Where women shoppers hike."
But mother in the kitchen doesn't strike!

Her working day has hours sixteen,
Outside the union ranks.
No salary she's ever seen;
Her pay's a careless: "Thanks."
Yet night and day
She slaves away
For Ned and Mame and Mike,
And mother in the kitchen doesn't strike!

The True Answer

(*From the Detroit Free Press*)

"Whom does the baby resemble?"

"Every other baby that I ever saw."

Silence Is Golden

(*From the Philadelphia Bulletin*)

Jack—That horse knows as much as I do.

Belle—Well, don't tell anybody. You may want to sell him some day.

Problem in Cosmetics

Mary has a coat of tan
She now desires to doff;
It costs a lot to put it on
And more to get it off.

Gen. Malleterre Analyzes Victory at the Marne

It Was a Triumph of the French Spirit, Says Noted Officer of Joffre's Staff on Second Anniversary of the Great Battle

French Headquarters officers many times have emphasized the brilliant strategy of General Foch as the chief factor in the victory of the Marne. The following article written by General Malleterre, who was on the staff of General Joffre, and was wounded at the Marne, also emphasizes Foch's part in the battle. General Malleterre was a Professor at the Ecole Militaire before the war, and is a recognized authority on military subjects. His analysis of the most vital battle of the war is an important contribution to the history of the war.

By General Malleterre

On September 5, 1914, the armies of the Republic, in retreat since the 22nd of August, after the check of their general offensive, had flowed south of the Marne and of the Argonnes.

Their main front was between Paris and Verdun. Their right wing formed a sort of oblique flank in Lorraine from Verdun to Nancy and the Vosges. The Belgian Army was shut up in the intrenched camp of Antwerp, and the small English Army supported the extreme left of the French line, nearest Paris.

The German armies, upheld by a formidable confidence, drunk with victory and with pride, surged toward Paris, which the French Government had just left and which seemed to them incapable of serious resistance.

For the Germans, as for the neutral powers, the defeat of France seemed an accomplished fact. It appeared that the German plan must succeed, as it had been foreseen and prepared by the strategists of Berlin.

On the 6th of September General Joffre addressed to his armies the famous Order of the Day which was destined to change the face of things. A few words, sublime in their brevity and their simplicity, were to suffice for turning Fortune toward Justice:

"At the moment of engagement in a battle on which depends the safety of our country it is necessary to remind all that the time has passed for looking behind, that all efforts should be used in attacking and driving back the enemy. A group which can advance no further should, cost what it may, keep the ground conquered and die upon it rather than retreat. In the present circumstances no faltering can be tolerated."

At the appeal of its chief the French Army lowered a threatening head, threw itself forward. The Germans, surprised, stopped, sustained the unexpected shock. This was the battle of the Marne, which was to last six days. On September 12 came the victory of the Marne. And the Commander in Chief completed his Order of the Day of September 6:

"The vigorous resumption of the offensive resulted in success. All officers and soldiers, you have responded to my appeal, and you deserve thanks of our country."

The victory of the Marne was an event which, from a military standpoint, is without precedent in history. It was not a victory like Austerlitz, Jena, or Waterloo, since the war continued and still continues. But it had a moral significance which made the certitude of victory, so to speak, pass from one camp into the other.

At the hour of writing these lines, when on the two battle fronts the struggle continues under forms which seem so contrary to modern conceptions of a great war and with a violence apparently increasing with time, the victory of the Marne remains the dominant fact.

A victory is ordinarily the result of a lucky thought, of a clever maneuver, of a daring execution. It confirms the superiority of a chief and his soldiers. Many victories have appeared to be surprises of hazard; chance, lucky or unlucky, must always be considered. But history recognizes that the great successes come to those who have merited them.

Studied only from the point of view of strategy and tactics, the victory of the Marne already may be considered as one of those gallant battles where, by the respective valor of the combatants, the advantage has suddenly turned to the side which at first seemed beaten. Examples of this sort have not lacked in the annals of war. Praise may in the future be given more freely to the very wise and very opportune retreat of our armies after the first engagements had proved that we were badly matched against very superior forces.

It is certain that, in tearing his troops from the clinch and pressure of the German offensive and in bringing them, with a singular perspicacity, on to the lines of the Marne and the Seine, between the intrenched camps of Paris and of Verdun, General Joffre has given proof of the master qualities of resolution and of sang froid which characterize a great commander.

Supported by Paris and Verdun and the fortified lines of Lorraine, our armies could regain their breath, reinforce and fortify themselves, and resist steadily the assault of the 2,000,000 Germans who had invaded French territory. One might have been content during some time with this powerful defensive while waiting for the English to bring up new troops and the Russian offensive to manifest itself in Poland. The trick was far from lost. What has happened since on the Aisne would probably have happened on the Seine and on the Marne.

The siege and fall of Paris, of which a momentary fear seized public opinion, was in reality impossible in the presence of an army whose left wing was supported by the capital and which could at any moment intervene for its defense.

Besides, the Germans, in spite of being hypnotized by the dream of entering Paris, avoided approaching it, and at first thought only of completing the defeat and destruction of the armies fighting in retreat before them. It has been said since that this mistake of General von Kluck, in turning from Paris and marching against our left, was the initial cause of the German defeat.

By all good military logic, he could not have acted otherwise, but, deceived by preceding successes and doubtless misinformed as to what was passing at Paris, von Kluck believed in a new and easy victory and that there would always be time to return to Paris. Succeeding events disproved his calculations; but the fault goes back to the German General Staff, who had understood neither the danger to which it exposed the German armies in converging them in a too-narrow space between two fortresses, nor the offensive force and maneuvering capacity inherent in the French Army.

It was not without reason, in fact, that General Joffre stopped the movement of retreat on the line fixed by himself, under the protection of the exterior forts of the intrenched camp of Paris. He prepared, with the garrison, a new army, and called to him the army corps of Lorraine. And when, on September 6, he sprung his offensive, he already inclosed the body of the five German armies before him between two flank attacks, the one coming from Paris on the army of von Kluck, the other, from the Argonnes, on the army of the Crown Prince.

Strategy and tactics, therefore, play a great part in this admirable counter-offensive. And it is with reason that Joffre has been called the victor of the Marne.

But there were other factors in determining this victory.

The officers and men who responded to the voice of the supreme chief, transmitting to them the call of the country in danger, had just undergone the hardest of ordeals—the ordeal of defeat, the ordeal of retreat, the ordeal of hunger.

One of the chiefs who by his energy contributed most to the victory, General Foch, has said since that he won the battle with ghosts of soldiers. It is absolutely true, and there is the marvel! It needed only one hour and a few phrases written by a firm and imperious hand to raise suddenly these half-fallen armies, these harassed men, famished, almost spent, and to sweep them forward again as if carried by a tempest.

I have seen them at work; I bear witness. And from one end of the immense line to the other it was the same desperate and irresistible effort. Their bodies were feeble, bleeding; but their hearts and their souls were firm and vibrant.

Throughout those terrible days, through the grapeshot, the soldiers fallen exhausted, the chief passed, raising them, sending them again to the attack. Without respite they marched and fought, in a sort of grievous and heroic dream; and they compelled the victory.

One must penetrate deeper in the analysis of such a return of fortune. I have related the act of the Commander in Chief, and how General Joffre, the previous day, almost unknown by the majority, by a few phrases possessed himself of all these soldier hearts, stalked by extinction.

I will not paint the portrait of Joffre here. He is too well known now by all the world. The pencil and the brush can only show faintly the inner flame hidden by such natures under appearances often heavy and tranquil.

And the same spirit flamed in each of us. Nothing could quench it, for it was fed at that sacred and eternal source, the love of country. This love created the victors of the Marne as it will create the victors of to-morrow.

This was Germany's great error, to under-estimate the power of reaction of our soldiers and of our race. She does not understand now, and never will, the real causes of the victory of the Marne, any more than she will understand her ultimate defeat.

The Germans felt so certain of victory, they were so convinced of their racial and military superiority, that they are still asking themselves the reason for such a sudden failure of equilibrium. They had forged the most formidable war machine that had ever existed. They had joined the most scientific and complete destructive forces to the policy of domination pursued by their world politics. They had calculated everything, foreseen everything, prepared everything, to crush the two adversaries whose alliance was opposed to Germany's excess of power. They counted, later, after the defeat of France and of Russia, on bullying isolated England and adjusting Europe and the world as they wished.

All has been said on the origin and beginning of the war. It broke, without doubt, at the moment when it was least expected. It was with stupor that Europe learned that the war began by the violation of neutral Belgium. With all their foresight, Germany did not dream that England could intervene.

In spite of this first disappointment, and the still greater one caused by the heroic resistance of Belgium, the General Staff at Berlin pursued invariably the plan of offensive first conceived. It threw the heaviest bodies, more than forty army corps—about 2,000,000 men—against the French Army, thinking in some weeks to render it impotent, push it into the interior, take Paris, destroy it if needful; then, this great stroke accomplished, bring the greater part of the victorious troops against the Russians in Poland.

It was the famous strategic shuttle founded on the length of time, more than a month, separating the Russian and French mobilizations. Its realization had been admirably prepared for by the magnificent network of railroads disposed by Germany between the Rhine and the Vistula.

During the first battles, in Belgium, in the Ardennes, and in Lorraine, the German plan seemed to succeed. We still remember with poignant emotion those tragic days during which our soldiers and our allies recoiled before the tempest of iron and fire preceding the German columns. For it is remarkable that in these first encounters our troops ceded not to attacks of German troops, who hesitated to engage our infantry, but to the unprecedented avalanche of projectiles which fell upon them continuously, often with no indication of their source.

The German artillery performed, so to speak, the office of advance guard; the infantry advanced only under cover of this moving curtain of explosives, which drove back slowly our surprised and disconcerted troops. It was a triumph for the heavy howitzers which Germany some years ago introduced into her campaign artillery, rightly counting on their effect upon our army, which lacked them.

They knew only too well, in fact, the weaknesses of our military organization, and that, although voting the law of three years' military service, the French Parliament had not given soon enough the indispensable credits for its application and for the perfecting of war material.

It appears that Germany (pushing to insanity her conviction that the French Army, in spite of the unexpected strength brought by the incorporation of the class of 1913, carried the scars of party divisions and was inferior technically and materially to the German Army) decided for the brutal attack. Therefore, what a surprise for the headquarters and for the army chiefs when, after a semi-triumphal march which brought them in fifteen days to the Marne, they found before them an army decided again to give battle, and which refused to be impressed by the crash of the great shells, which already they called irreverently "fat pots." The cannon of 75 millimeters was to show its real power and prove its superiority.

These soldiers rose from their own ashes! What, then, was the power that rendered them all at once victorious, inasmuch as it seemed certain that they had neither the same arms, the same power, nor the same materials as their conquerors of the day before?

We always come back to this extraordinary moment, this unlooked-for crisis of the battle of the Marne, to this decisive conflict that may be called the victory of the spiritual forces.

The Germans, certainly, thought they possessed this spiritual force as well as their material forces; they thought, even, that they were the sole possessors of it, and for this reason this victory of the Marne will remain incomprehensible to them.

For us, on the contrary, it is clear enough, it cannot astonish us, for it is in accordance with our history and our national traditions. It has been called miraculous. Let us put aside heavenly interventions. It was a miracle, yes; but a miracle of the nation's energy and the race's worth.

And the story of the French race is full of such miracles. Must we recall Tolbiac and Clovis, Poitiers and Charles-Martel, Bouvines and Philippe Auguste, Orleans and Jeanne d'Arc, and, more recently, Valmy and all the immortal glory of the armies of the republic?

But the Germans take no heed of these reminders of history. Not only they misunderstand the history of France and that of other peoples, but their immense and blind pride accepts only history written to suit them. A trenchant formula dominates their minds. "Deutschland uber Alles"—"Germany above all."

Convinced that German Kultur is the ultimate ideal of human civilization, that might makes right, unconscious of the strong French national tradition, they judged that France and her army, debilitated by a regime and by political and social customs of which they saw only the outer manifestations, would be incapable of resisting their implacable spirit of domination.

They confounded spiritual forces with material ones. They inscribed "Gott mit uns" at the head of their armies, esteeming that God could not but be their ally. And in a sort of vertigo, which one can only define by that term of "kolossal," at once synthetizing and ridiculing their madness, they marched out to conquer the universe! And in spite of their actual reverses, their terrible mental processes remain the same.

The victory of the Marne, in surprising them and even inspiring them with a sort of superstitious admiration for France, has not enlightened them. Germany is incapable of a return of conscience and reason.

One might admire the savage energy with which they prolong a war whose issue is certain. And yet, they were virtually beaten September 12.

Beaten militarily, because since then all their offensive efforts have failed, as well on the Oriental as on the Occidental front; invested, blockaded, caught between two fires, Germany is no more than a besieged fortress which will capitulate sooner or later.

Beaten morally, because events have revealed at the same time the defect in their armor and the weakness of that power which seemed so formidable: because all eyes are open on the perfidy and atrocity of their methods of war.

She has lost her military honor by the violation of Belgium, by organized massacre and pillage, by systematic lies and calumny.

Germany, with her accomplice, Austria, has loosed the most formidable and deadly war that humanity has ever seen. Justice marches with the Allies; the hour of punishment approaches.

It seemed to us just to make known to the great and noble American nation the invincible confidence of France in victory, and that this victory is befitting a nation whose traditions are formed of right, of truth, of liberty, and of honor.

And this is why, having fought in my place during these glorious days, I can bear witness that the victory of the Marne was indeed the victory of spiritual forces over material ones.

New Facts About 'Deutschland'

Upon the safe arrival of the German submarine freighter Deutschland at Bremen, on August 23, a few official facts about the exact dimensions and motive powers became known.

The Deutschland was built by the Krupps Germania Shipbuilding Works, and is 65 meters or about 213 feet long; 8.9 meters beam and 4.5 meters draft. Her oil supply is sufficient for a voyage to the United States and return. Her motive power consists of two Diesel motors for propulsion on the surface and electric motors for driving her when submerged.

On July 26, five days before the Deutschland left Baltimore for Germany, Captain Paul Koenig, of the submarine, filed his manifest with the Collector of Port at Baltimore, William P. Ryan. It was agreed between the two individuals that the contents of the manifest were not to be made public until thirty days after the date of the filing of the manifest, as allowed by law.

Upon the making public of the manifest, it was discovered that the Deutschland carried no gold whatever on her return trip to Germany, and that her cargo consisted only of crude rubber, bar nickel and crude tin in regulation size pigs. Her entire cargo, exclusive of ballast, weighed 1,735,760 pounds. This was divided as follows:

Crude rubber, 802,037 pounds.
Nickel (in small bars), 752,674 pounds.
Crude tin (in pigs), 181,049 pounds.

The value of the above was not stated.

To Parents, Educators and All Those Interested in the Welfare of Children.

MRS. BASSITY
announces a
COURSE OF LECTURES
on
The Montessori Method of Education,
Commencing
Thursday, November 2nd, 1916,
at the MASONIC HALL, at 6. p.m.
Course Tickets $25.
Single Lectures $2.

Among the important topics that will be discussed, are
Physical Hygiene, Psychic Hygiene, Imagination, Moral Education, Discipline and Obedience, Attention, Will, Etc.

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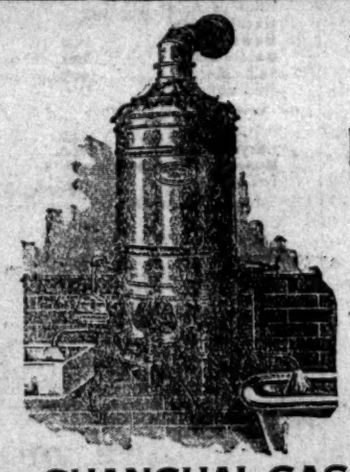

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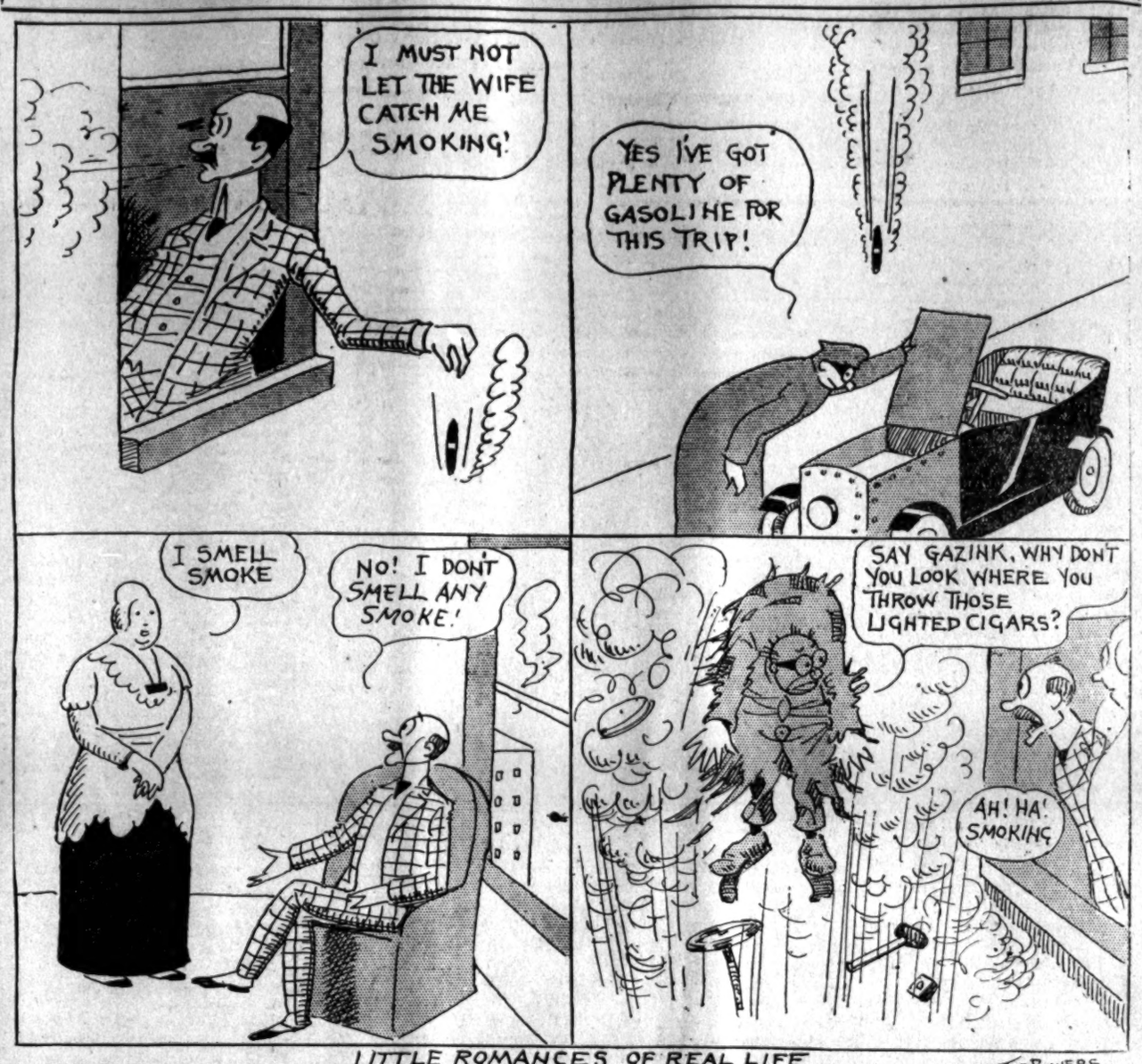
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers


I MUST NOT LET THE WIFE CATCH ME SMOKING!
YES I'VE GOT PLENTY OF GASOLINE FOR THIS TRIP!
I SMELL SMOKE
NO! I DON'T SMELL ANY SMOKE!
SAY GAZINK, WHY DON'T YOU LOOK WHERE YOU THROW THOSE LIGHTED CIGARS?
AH! HA! SMOKING
LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE
T. E. POWERS
HELP
TO THE RESCUE
YOU SAVED MY LIFE
LITTLE CHURCH
GET UP! GONA SLEEP ALL DAY?
MARRIED

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Early Marriages And Quick Divorces, By Dorothy Dix

A SILLY little goose of a girl has been haled into the divorce court by her husband because she neglected her home and her baby. In her defense the young woman makes this excuse for herself:

"I am barely nineteen now. I am young and pretty, and I just want to have some pleasure in life. I want to go around with the other girls to parties, and the theater, and to dance, and play tennis, and have a good time. I love my husband and my baby, but my husband hasn't got any right to expect me to be always tied down to a house, cooking and sewing and scrubbing, and to want no other amusement except wheeling out a baby perambulator. Why, I am nothing but a girl even if I am married and have baby."

And there you have as pertinent an illustration as you could wish of one of the reasons why there are so many divorces. It's youth. Youth that must be served, that cries out for its joy and laughter, its fun and playtime before age comes to take the spring out of its step and the effervescence out of its soul. It's youth whose weak shoulders are not strong enough to bear the heavy burdens of life.

There's nothing the matter with this little girl, as there is nothing the matter with hundreds like her who make failures as wives and mothers, except that they have rushed into matrimony before they were ready for it. They are miserable, fretting, whining, complaining wives and neglectful mothers, because they are children who have left their play to assume the responsibilities of grown people, and they are pinning to be back amusing themselves.

If you will look about among your acquaintances you will see that the pleasure mad women, the women who are crazed over society, who can never get enough card playing, or dancing, or restaurant or theater going, are invariably women who married when they were very young.

These women regard home as a prison, and their one idea of having a good time is to get away from it. They look upon their husbands and children as burdens, and are forever complaining about the dull monotony of domesticity.

The reason is perfectly plain. They married before they had had their playtime of life, before they had had their fill of admiration and gadding about. Therefore, the things that they have missed have always had a fatal lure for them.

On the other hand, you will see that no women are so domestic, such home keepers, such admirable wives and mothers as the women who have married late and who have had a long and happy girlhood. These have been satiated with society and admiration, and are glad to turn from its froth to the real things of existence.

These women know that there is no other good time on earth like the good time that one has in building up a home. They know that the excitement of the most thrilling flirtation does not send the same tingle along a woman's veins as does the look of love in the eyes of her husband.

To them children are not tiresome little brats that keep a woman from doing the things she wants to do. They are the most absorbing and fascinating study on earth, and taking care of them is not a bore. It's a privilege God grants the women He blesses.

Just as nature ordained milk for babies and strong meat for men, so there are certain occupations that are blessings or curses, according to age. Domesticity is one of these, and those who rush into it untimely nearly always make havoc of it. Marriage is a full grown man's and woman's proposition and children have no business mixing up with it.

We have long realized this from the masculine point of view, as it shown by the old proverb that says that no man should marry until he has sown his wild oats. The same principle applies with equal force to women. No girl should marry until she has had her innocent little fling, and is good and tired of it, and ready to settle down.

It takes a great many things to make a happy home, but above all it takes a contented woman, and that the child wife never is. She has the impulses and desires of her age, and it is not in human nature for her to be satisfied to walk the floor with a crying baby while her girl friends are fox-trotting in the cabaret, or to pass a pleasant evening darning husband's socks when she knows that her chums are off to theater and opera.

Small wonder that when these girl-children find out that marriage means sacrifice and self-denial, and labor and trouble, instead of being just a game as when they "played house" with their dollies and little tea sets, they so often knock over the apple cart.

As a first aid to divorce, there is nothing equal to an early marriage.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Alexander Dumas contributed to the "Curieux" an anecdote told him by Henri Didier, who was a Deputy under the Second Empire.

Didier's father was secretary to the Ministry of the Interior of the time when the Duchesse de Berri was arrested at Nantes at the end of her attempt to rouse the country against Louis Philippe and in favor of her son, the Count de Chambord.

The traitor Deutz agreed to sell to the Government the secret of her hiding place for 500,000 francs, and it was the elder Didier's duty to pay the scoundrel for his dirty work. He took his son Henri into the office and said: "Look well now at what passes, and never forget it. You will learn what a traitor is, and the method of paying him."

Deutz was then brought into the room where M. Didier was standing behind his desk, on which were placed two packets, each of which contained 250,000 francs.

As Deutz neared the desk M. Didier made a sign to him to stop. Then, taking a pair of tongs, he extended the packets, one after another, into the hands open to receive them. Not a word was spoken, and, when the transfer was effected, M. Didier pointed to the door.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George is nothing if not witty.

Recently a highly-placed individual called at the War Office, and took up nearly half an hour of his valuable time in small talk.

The Secretary for War was wondering all the while how he could manage to get rid of him, when his caller, all unwittingly, gave him the cue.

"I can't imagine," he said, "how you and Sir William Robertson manage to divide between you, equally and without friction, the work of your department."

"Well," said Lloyd George, smiling that inscrutable smile of his, "the truth of the matter is that Sir William transacts most of the actual departmental business; and—you need not tell anybody," he went on impressively, drawing his chair up closer and speaking in a lower tone of voice—"I entertain the bores."

* * *

General Kuropatkin, the famous Russian soldier who has recently been driving the Germans and Austrians before him on the Riga front, is said to be partial to what Scotsmen call "a wee drappie."

The story goes that when he was getting ready to leave Petrograd in order to succeed Russky, his youngest son asked him how long he was to be away.

Kuropatkin replied that he did not know. At that moment a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of cognac were to be packed up in his master's luggage.

"Twenty-four," was the answer.

"Ah, papa," cried out the "terrible infant," "now I know how long you are to be from home—twenty-four days."

Keep your baby healthy and contented

Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

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Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅞ = Tls. 1.34 @ 72.9 = $1.83

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.7
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1820
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. ..$	8.83
Peking Bar .....Tls.	338
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32⅞d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅝
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅛
London	Demand	3-1⅛
India	T.T.	230¼
Paris	T.T.	431
Paris	Demand	431½
New York	T.T.	73⅜
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	177⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2⅞
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2⅞
London	6 ms. Docy.	3-2⅞
Paris	4 m-s.	446
New York	4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.83
" " 1=Marks	†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.21
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.62
" " 1=Rupees	2.60
" " 1=Rouble	2.56
" " 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Culty's Dairy Tls. 9.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 111.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 88.00
Chemors Tls. 1.95
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.77½
Anglo-Java Tls. 12.10

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Cathay 'O' Tls. 3.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 26.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.50 cash

Direct

Kungyiks Tls. 15.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 4⅜d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 5½d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, October 20:
Spot: 2s. 4⅜d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

SHANGHAI-KLEBANG DIVIDEND

At a board meeting of the Shanghai-Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to pay an interim dididend of 5 per cent on November 3.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

TRANSPORTATION HURTS TRADE IN MANCHURIA

Railway Facilities Poor, Reports Japanese Investigator—Country Prosperous

Tokio, October 15.—Mr. Yoshida who was entrusted by the government to investigate trade conditions in Manchuria, has made the following report:

The exports of Japanese goods for Russia in the first half of this year are valued at 2,560,000 rubles. There was an expansion of trade since March and in July, the value of business amounted to 1,000,000 rubles, of which 40 per cent was handled by the Japanese merchants and the rest by Chinese merchants. These goods were principally sent through Autung. As a consequence of the transportation capacity of the Chinese Eastern Railway being insufficient to meet all demand, enormous amounts of goods are congested at Kuan Cheng-tzu.

About one month is required for transportation of goods from Osaka to Harbin even by passenger train. Principal Japanese products, which are sent from Harbin to European Russia are hosiery underwear, shoe soles, cotton textiles, medicines, isinglass, insulated electric wire and other sundry goods. Of late, inquiries have been received for Japanese matches, but that there are some complaints about the quality of Japanese matches is to be regretted.

Since the middle of August, import tax is assessed upon hosiery underwear by the Russian Manchuria Customs; they are now dutiable at 3 ruble 60 kopeck as against the former rate of 1 ruble 65 kopeck.

The trade in North Manchuria is on the road to prosperity due to the increase of population and to the development of agriculture. Harbin is regarded as the center of business. Good chance is in evidence for Japanese goods, as the market is cleared of German and Austrian articles.

In 1915, imports into Harbin were put at 48,520,000 rubles and exports at 45,240,000 rubles, a total of 93,760,000 rubles. Principal import articles are:

	Rubles
Foodstuffs	1,500,000
Tea	3,000,000
Cigarettes	4,000,000
Sheeting (including war requirements)	4,500,000
Drills	2,850,000
Cotton textiles of smaller width	8,000,000
Other cotton textiles	2,000,000
Cotton yarn	1,500,000
Petroleum	1,350,000
Metal manufactures	2,000,000
Flax bags	2,750,000

Principal exports are:

Bean	24,000,000
Wheat	4,500,000
Flour	5,000,000

The abundant agricultural crop foretells the prosperity both in import and export trade this year.

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Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BRITISH TRADERS FEAR JAPANESE HOLD IN CHINA

Magazine Article Says Goods Made in Japan Are Supplanting English Products

Tokio, October 17.—"British Merchants in China Fear the Expansion of Japanese Trade." This is the title of an article contained in the Chugai Shogyo October 6. A summary of it follows:

"The expansion of Japanese trade in China is regarded with much abhorrence by the British residents in China Japanese goods manufactured after the model of British articles are now finding their way into China and India. England waged indirectly a war against Germany through her jealousy of the prosperity of German trade. Now Japanese ascendency in Oriental trade is arousing suspicion. It is too late now for the British merchants to try to check Japanese progress, which is the result of the endeavors of many years.

"It is evident that England will meet a serious labor and wage question after the war. The solution of it will involve greater difficulty than in any other country. The labor community, being discontented with wage rates before the war, will demand the same rate as in war time, which will most presumably be followed by labor demonstrations, strikes and so on.

"The above statement is considered to greatly diminish the competing capacity of British goods, for the rise in wages will mean the appreciation of coal prices. One may now come to the conclusion that goods manufactured in England after the war will cost much more.

"Cotton manufactures are the chief British exports to the Orient, but after the war, England may find this trade hard to recover, as a rise in raw cotton may be expected. On the contrary Japanese trade in this line is being carried out with success. This exports of bleached and unbleached cotton textiles have reached a high mark. Statistics show that the exports of Japanese sheetings and bleached cotton textiles in the first half of this year have trebled, compared with the same time last year. An almost corresponding increase is noted in the trade of cotton flannel which is in great demand by China. The Japanese cotton yarn trade has also made a rapid growth.

"Germany is another formidable competitor of Great Britain in China," says the article, "but Japan is more to be feared. Electrical machinery and sundry goods hitherto exported by England in large quantities will entirely be swept away from the Chinese market by Japan after the war. A glance over the articles exhibited in the Chinese stores in Shanghai and interior cities will bear testimony to this fact. German trade with China will suffer, but the effect upon British trade is considered to be much greater.

"That British trade in China is declining in contrast to the prosperity of Japanese goods is an undeniable fact."

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, October 20.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account	f 57.00
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York	$ 4.77¼
Bar Silver (Spot)	32⅝d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	18.05d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.65d.
Cotton; Mid-Americans Spot.	10.57d.
Plantation Rubber November.	2s. 5d. paid.
Indian Tea	9d.
Ceylon Tea	9d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 20.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	f	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	124	0	0
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b.	143	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second hand..	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. per case.	Nominal	0	31 0
Muntz Metal London on Liverpool	16d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	179	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	180	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft)	52	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge	26	5	0

Hankow Tea Market

The export to October 19, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	16,729,517 lbs.	7,496,484	lbs.
" 1915 X 16	21,767,755 "	7,543,599	"
" 1914 X 15	17,424,724 "	5,255,656	"

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	4,699,317 lbs.	7,402,533 lbs.	5,157,555 lbs.
" United States and Canada	5,067,381 "	3,987,131 "	3,693,443 "
" Continent	72,253 "	67,844 "	3,237,103 "
" Russia in Europe	2,498,793 "	3,592,704 "	474,737 "
" do via North	6,002,325 "	9,127,547 "	1,898,935 "
" Shanghai	1,649,728 "	1,899,692 "	4,581,885 "

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	183,453 lbs.	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	12,877,335 lbs.	5,841,295 lbs.
1915.	— "	2,179,343 "	56,661 "	18,459,075 "	9,859,393 "
1914.	292,973 "	1,654,788 "	537,496 "	15,123,627 "	8,619,819 "

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, October 18.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Piculs	Week ended Tls. Oct. 9	Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected (Summer)		59 50		
" Seconds		64.50		1,191
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		54.40		
" " 2 10-60 "		24.00		411
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.		20.00		—
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair;	(Pieces)	11.75		
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		10.50		5,397
" Sinshan and-or Chayu " "		—		
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—		
Jute (Abutilon)		16.50		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		13.00		5,645
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		18.50		2,727
Animal Tallow		19.20		
Gallnuts, Usual shape		22.60		576
" Plum "		20.00		
Cotton Lihoo "		23.25		14,670
" Shansi				
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" —				
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6				
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"		110.00		418
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ¼%—100%				
Sesamum Seed, White				
" " Yellow				
" " Red				
" " Black		4.65		2,747
Yellow Beans				
*Broad Beans				
Sesamum Seed Oil		2.35		
Groundnuts (with shells)		1.25		74,915
" (shelled)		11.00		88
Groundnut Oil		—		165
Wood Oil		—		—
Tea Oil		—		—
Bean Oil		11.00		
Rape Oil		12.00		12,711
		9.45		142
*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.		10.40		325
				—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$740 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3.60 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	160 B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.05
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock	$88 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 161
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 81 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 81
Oriental	Tls. 44 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 111 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 129 S.
Green Island	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 24½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16½
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Ambasat	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80
Bukit Toh Ahang	Tls. 3½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 1.95 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17
Cheng	Tls. 3.60
Consolidated	Tls. 3¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 9 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20½
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22¾
Padang	Tls. 17¼
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90
Senawang	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.77½ Sa
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 26 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 Sa.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 87 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 21 was 102 tons, and for October 22, 107 tons."

HOW WAR DISJOINTS GERMAN ECONOMICS

American Consuls Report Wages And Living Cost Going Up As Exports Fall Off

FOREIGN TRADE PARALYZED

Women Employed at All Kinds Of Manual Labor; War Prisoners Paid to Work

Washington, September 19.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce is collecting information from consular officers as to economic conditions in Germany, and has just published in a sixteen-page supplement to Commerce Reports, a daily publication, a series of statements from five consular districts in the Empire. These show generally that German exports to the United States have fallen off tremendously, that the cost of living has advanced, and that wages are also high, that women are taking the places of men in many industries, that prisoners of war are being paid in some parts of Germany for work on farms and in factories, and that the production of beer has been materially reduced.

Few figures reflecting commercial and trade conditions were available to the American consular officers, and some of them were obliged to depend largely on their own observation and personal investigation.

Most of the comparisons made are between the years 1914 and 1915. The declared exports from the Barmen district as reported by Consul Eager were $11,396,000 in 1914 and $3,650,986 in 1915. Most of these goods were shipped to the United States by way of Rotterdam. Freight rates on such merchandise as cutlery and textiles have increased from $6 to $8.50 a cubic meter. Barmen is an important center for the production of chemicals. In the first six months of 1914 chemicals amounting to $1,105,256 were shipped to the United States. Since the outbreak of the war no shipments of either sulphate of ammonia or creosote oil have been invoiced at the American Consulate at Barmen.

Exports of cutlery from the Barmen district to the United States in the year ended December 31, 1915, amounted to $1,011,989, as compared with $2,312,903 in the preceding year. Exports of iron and steel goods from that district decreased from $879,031 in 1914 to $30,303 in 1915. Consul Eager says that, despite the large decrease in declared exports of the so-calld "Barmen articles," meaning cotton and linen torchon and cluny laces, cotton trimmings, edgings, bindings, tapes, etc., "generally conditions in this particular industry may be regarded as satisfactory." Until recently there was a shortage of skilled labor, but this has been remedied by employing larger numbers of women in the textile factories, and some factories have even employed female master workers. Disabled soldiers who were textile workers are also being employed.

Bremen's Merchant Fleet Idle

"Outside of river and some coasting navigation, Bremen's merchant fleet, upon which largely depends its business activity, is either lying in port or is seized or interned in foreign ports," says Consul William Thomas Fee, at Bremen. Since the outbreak of the war, he adds, all commerce and shipping and all industries, trades, and manufactories, with the exception of those engaged in the manufacture of war material, have ceased operation. There is a scarcity of skilled and unskilled labor in the Bremen district, and women are employed as clerks in business and munition offices, as mail carriers, street car conductors, railway laborers, and city street scavengers. A large number of prisoners of war are employed in the fields, shops, factories, and shipyards of Bremen, and Consul Fee says it is not compulsory and the prisoners receive wages. "It brings no little relief to the prison camps," he adds.

In Bremen "expenditures for rent have been curtailed, with a resulting scarcity of the cheaper class of living quarters." Financial conditions in Bremen are good, with savings bank receipts amounting to more than $18,500,000 in 1914, and more than $17,000,000 in 1915, and payments totalling more than $19,100,000 and more than $20,400,000 respectively. The people of Bremen also contributed voluntarily about $76,160 a month to the Red Cross fund, this money being raised by house-to-house collections. Owing to the scarcity of barley, the manufacture of beer has been reduced to 38 per cent of the average production of 1913 and 1914. It is reported by one German steamship company of Bremen, says Consul Fee, that during the year 1915 six new steamers of a total of 45,343 gross tons were completed and added to the merchant fleet, and that orders have been placed for six more similar vessels, to be delivered in 1916. Another Bremen steamships company increased its capital stock to pay for several ships that are being built, and another company is building several passenger and freight steamers. "The patriotic sentiment in favor of war loans, the high rate of American exchange, and the demand of payment for goods imported into Germany were telling features in absorbing American securities," Consul Fee reports.

Exports from Bremen to the United States fell off from $1,702,126 in 1914 to $143,165 in 1915.

Women in Machine Shops

In the Chemnitz district, according to the report of Consul John Q. Wood, crops in 1915 were poor and the Government found it difficult to furnish an adequate quantity of foodstuffs within the means of the laboring classes. Women are being employed in machine shops. On account of the high cost of living wages have been increased at least 25 per cent among the unskilled laborers. Although the textile trade has been adversely affected by the war, the city Chemnitz has suffered less than the surrounding towns and villages on account of its diversified industries.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
Machaon	Oct.	20
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	29
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Malta**	Sept.	4
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Emp. of Asia	Oct.	7
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	19
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Glenogle		Oct. 25
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 25
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 3
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza**	Sept. 12	Oct. 31
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 15
Monteagle	Oct. 11	Oct. 31
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
Canada Maru	Sept. 23	Oct. 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
FROM MARSEILLES		
Atlantique	Sept. 17	Oct. 27
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 25
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 16	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Gregoy Apcar	Oct. 3	Oct. 27

**Transhipment from Colombo.
*Due date is approximate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Ilollo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the ..Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	NicolayowskYokohama	
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 17, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	15-20
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—The anticyclone has shifted to Japan; an area of high pressure however is still prevailing in the Yangtsze Valley, where fine weather is reported from all the stations. Cyclonic circulation in northern and North-eastern Chihli. Low pressures on the China Sea.

23.—Very cloudy, gloomy weather; barometer falling; wind keeping to the East.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, October 13, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm	766.10	768.12
„ „ Inches.....	30.04	30.04
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-3.23	-4.17
Variation mm. for 12h ..	-1.28	-2.01
Wind { Direction.....	ESE	ESE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	14	18
Wind { Miles	8.7	11.2
Temperature { Cen	68.5	72.2
Temperature { Fahr	61.7	72.0
Humidity: co	98	87
Nebulosity: 0-10	6	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 24, 25 and 26

"THE WHAT NOTS"

A Variety and High-Class Comedy Company.

comprising the following artists:

"The Great Renville Roberty"
Master Magician and Illusionist.

"Charley"
Comedian, Humorist and Siffleur.

"Miss Irene Beryl"
Serio-Comic Ragtime Singer and Classical Dancer

"The Warleys"
Sketch Artists and Dancers—Jack Ashore and their latest creation—"Flirtation Waltz"

"Silvano Lopez"
Musical Director and Solo Pianist.

DOLLY BUNCH
in new songs

"THE RED CIRCLE"
11th and 12th Episodes (4 Reels) entitled:
"Seeds of Suspicion" and "Like a Rat in a Trap"
USUAL PRICES

Special Matinee of "THE WHAT NOTS" on Saturday, October 28, at 3 p.m

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING TONIGHT
The first six parts
of the sensational
HAREM LIFE FILM
"THE PURPLE IRIS"

A new Gaumont Graphic
and
A new comedy film

The remaining six parts of the "PURPLE IRIS" will be screened on Friday, the 27th

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt Phillips Company
SECOND WEEK OF SEASON

TONIGHT
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24th
The screaming Farcical Comedy
(by request)
"WHAT, THE BUTLER SAW"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th
Sir George Alexander's London success
"THE THIEF"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th
The charming Three-generation Play
"MILESTONES"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th
The most successful comedy of recent years
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th
A new and original farcical Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
By the author of
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
Booking at MOUTRIE'S

Commencing Tonight
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

The First Three Episodes
OF
"RUNAWAY JUNE"
Six Parts

The greatest, grandest, most sensational and elaborate LOVE STORY ever presented to Shanghai picture lovers.

Three new episodes of this serial will be screened every Monday.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday & Wednesday
24th and 25th October.

The 5th and 6th Series
"MYSTERIES OF GRAND HOTEL"

"THE SUBSTITUTED JEWEL"
and
"A DOUBLE IDENTITY"

The stories of these two series are based on true happenings and are very instructive.

"CONVICT B. 75."
A most comical picture

"SHAVED IN MEXICO."
Most amusing L-Ko comedy.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
.. 26	P.M.	Boston&New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S.Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 27	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 24	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	10.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 28	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 28	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 11	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M.M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 30	10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P.&O.
Nov 3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.&S.
.. 10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 12	11.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P.&O.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P.&O.
.. 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.&Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B.&S.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B.&S.
.. 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenifter	Br.	Glen Line
.. 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B.&S.
.. 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B.&S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B.&S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B.&S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M.&Co
.. 24	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Feicheng	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	10.30*	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 25	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 25	A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
.. 11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 24	9.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 24	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.
.. 24	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 24	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 24	noon	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 25	A.M	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 26	10.0	*Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 27	10.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 27	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 27	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Lueny i	Br.	B.&S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Oct 23	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 23	Dalny	Sakaki maru	346	Jap.	S.M.R.	
Oct 23	Japan	Nichiro maru		Jap.		
Oct 23	Japan	Kumano maru	2874	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Oct 23	Japan	Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	
Oct 23	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.		
Oct 23	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 23	Hankow	Poyang	892	Br.	B.&S.	
Oct 23	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B.&S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 22	Wuhu	Yusang	1122	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 22	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 22	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.&S.
.. 22	Native Customs	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.Co.
.. 22	do	Ichang	1228	Br.	B.&S.
.. 21	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 22	Hankow etc.	Shansi	1228	Br.	B.&S
.. 22	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	Tsingtao	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M.B.K.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	Japan	Michi maru	789	Jap.	
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Rivano	Am g-b.				Coxe
P & O B	Oct. 14	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Oct. 20	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	189	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading.

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N. Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, October 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, October 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Feicheng, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackienlon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping October 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza, with the London mail of September 21, left Singapore on Saturday the 21st instant, and is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday morning, the 27th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line steamer Glenogle, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghi on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Lungkow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on the 26th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao at 8 p.m. on Saturday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf today at 9 a.m.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Barkley and Mrs. Kusmith.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Girdwood, and Mr. D. S. F. Chue.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Mr. H. Berents.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Master and Miss Brodie, and Mr. J. Meyer.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mrs. Farnan and child, Mrs. Barkus and 2 children, Dr. Jackson and daughter and Mrs. Halden.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Blomberg, Mrs. Charles Lee, Messrs. Geery and H. M. Mann.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr and Mrs. Berker and Master Berker.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching from Newchwang:—Mrs. Lilas.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Chefoo:—Mrs. T. R. Cranston and child.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brunfield, Miss A. Lampsin, Mrs. G. Beliakianz, Mr. T. Ozawa, Dr. and Mrs. H. Colman and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Collan and child, Mrs. A. Kamensky, Mr. T. Harada, Mr. M. Greenwald, Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. T. W. Bergendahl. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, Lieut. Colonel I. Matsui, Mr. A. Baba, Mrs. D. Haimovitch, Mr. J. Gilliam, Mr. S. Tobiku.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Adams, Miss J. S. Ramsay, Mr. Humming, Mr. Hallings, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Colbert, and Mr. R. Woodcock.

Per C.N. s.s. Shangtung from Hongkong:—Mr. R. E. Beebe, Lieut. R. A. Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. and Master Cock, Mr. Denman Fuller, and Mr. P. Phillips.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. Mar, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stepharius. From Chefoo:—Mr. Bronby, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ruffin, and Mr. Van Dunne.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu for Hankow:—Rev. Bishop Foyolle, and Mr. Hu.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung for Hankow:—Mr. Bugge.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 20	San Francisco	Alvarado	1650	Am.	J.M.&Co.	10p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B VII
Oct 20	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 21	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Oct 21	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Oct 22	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B.&S.	CNWP
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D.&Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.&Co	10p
Oct 20	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 22	Newchwang	Feicheng	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	YKDW
Oct 22	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Oct 22	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B.&S.	Int.D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kiso	729	Br.	B.&S.	BJ
Oct 16	Japan	Karonga	2933	Br	S.Tomes	B III
Oct 20	Tientsin	Koboku maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 21	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1457	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Oct 21	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Oct 21	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 22	Haichow	Kwangse	1228	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Oct 22	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 22	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S.Oil Co	SOCW
Oct 22	Japan	Nichiren maru	1242	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silvana	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 22	Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.L.Co.	CKPW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahsing maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 21	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 21	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Oct 22	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Oct 22	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & o.	NSCW
Oct 21	Hankow	Whasheng	1746	Chi.	C.S.S.Co.	

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MONTEAGLE..... ....11 Nov. — EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.

EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. — EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 „

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RUMANIANS FALL BACK SLIGHTLY IN DOBRUDJA

Give Way to Pressure Along Entire Front; Repulse Attacks In Region of Passes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 22.—An official communique reports: The Russo-Rumanian forces have retired slightly in the Dobrudja, under pressure of attacks made by the enemy along the whole front. The Rumanians surrounded an enemy division, twenty-six miles west of Piatra, in Moldavia and took 500 prisoners and two guns.

The Rumanians captured a hundred prisoners in Trotus Valley and repulsed the attacks of the enemy in Uza Valley and Bran Pass, with heavy losses, but retired in Buzeo Valley.

An earlier communique reported: Enemy attacks in the Dobrudja were repulsed, with great losses. The battle continues.

Bukharest, October 22.—An official communique yesterday reported: On the Brosteni sector, we drove the enemy back towards the frontier, surrounded a detachment at Mount Sisyphes, putting them to the sword and taking 500 prisoners, two guns, machine-guns and material.

Drive Germans to Frontier

Fighting continues in Trotus Valley. The enemy were repulsed in Uzul Valley, with heavy losses. Our troops are maintaining their positions in Ojtuz Valley against violent attacks, which were repulsed to the frontier.

Our troops were compelled to retire in Buzed Valley. We repulsed attacks in Bran Defile. A violent attack made by the enemy along the whole Dobrudja front forced us to withdraw our center and right wing.

An official communique today shows a continuance of heavy fighting. On several sectors of the Transylvanian front, the Rumanians attacked and drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet; elsewhere, the attacks of the enemy were repulsed and there was a violent reciprocal bombardment.

Nothing fresh is reported from the Danube front. Violent enemy attacks obliged a retirement in the Dobrudja.

Attack All Along Dobrudja

London, October 20.—A Rumanian official communique reports: The enemy are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. They were repulsed on our right flank and center, but our left wing was slightly withdrawn towards Lingrd.

We drove the enemy back in Ojtuz Valley to the frontier, where fighting continues. We repulsed the attacks of the enemy in Trotus Valley, Bran Defile and the region of Mount Robul and re-captured Mount Suru.

The enemy's main efforts in Eastern Transylvania center around Gyimes Pass and Ojtuz Pass. The enemy are now attacking Goioasa, twelve miles below Gyimes, on the Rumanian side, but quite near the frontier.

The Rumanians have assumed a successful offensive at Ojtuz. There is a feeling generally of increasing confidence.

Business and Official Notices

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE above Association, having opened a Fire Insurance Department, is prepared to issue policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1916.
11385

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.
11366

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Obituary

Sir Jacob Sassoon

A telegram from Bombay announcing the death of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, Bart., senior member of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., was received yesterday at the offices of the Shanghai branch of the concern. His death occurred yesterday morning following a brief illness of pneumonia.

Sir Jacob was a native of the East, having been born in Bombay in 1843 which place remained his residence throughout his life. During his active commercial career he had much to do with the upbuilding of British trade throughout the East. Although he fell heir to an immense fortune he leaves an estate valued at four times his original inheritance in addition to vast sums given for educational and charitable purposes and the various war funds. His holdings consisted largely of the controlling interest in the Eastern Bank, with headquarters in London and branches in Bombay and Calcutta and the firm's various and widespreading interests throughout the East.

Sir Jacob left no children. His wife died several years ago. Three brothers, Messrs. E. E., M. E. and D. E. Sassoon reside in London. His title passes to Mr. E. E. Sassoon, whose son is now an aviator at the front. Another nephew, Mr. E. Nissim, is a resident of Shanghai and is connected with the local branch of the Sassoon company.

The Baronet throughout his life endowed and supported many educational charities, both for his co-religionists and others. Among his numerous charities may be cited the following:—

The endowment to the school in Bombay known as "The Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School." Endowment for midday meals to the pupils of the above school. Various endowments for periodical contributions to the poor at various places. Munificent endowments to the Synagogues in Bombay, Poona, Hongkong and Shanghai. Free wards in the hospitals at Bombay and Poona, as well as free dispensaries and doctors. A munificent endowment of Rupees 1,000,000 for the establishment of a Bombay science college for research work.

Besides the above, he contributed largely to the various war funds both in England and India. He gave freely to needy countrymen and others, and would always look favorably upon any suggestion for the establishment of any institution of learning or research that might lift up and better the conditions of the masses in the East and the Orient.

The local branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. was closed yesterday afternoon and will remain closed throughout today.

Mr. W. H. N. Leyshon

Word has been received here of the death of W. H. N. Leyshon, formerly of the North China Insurance Co., on September 17. He was killed in action at the French front. He was 26 years of age.

Mr. W. H. Mudford
Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Mudford, the famous ex-editor of the Standard.

Central Powers' Troops Enter Main Positions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 21.—On the Transylvanian frontier, during snowfall and frost, the successful engagements in the forests and mountains continued. The losses of the Rumanians are heavy.

The fighting in the Dobrudja, at the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, developed in our favor. The united German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops at various places entered the enemy's main position in the line south of Rasova on the Danube to Agenlar and Tuzla.

Our allied troops took Tuzla and the heights north-east of Topraisar, north of Cocoragea and north-west of Mulciova, after violent fighting. About 3,000 Russians, among them a regimental commander and some hundred Rumanians were taken prisoners and 22 machine-guns and one mine-thrower were captured. The German air-squadrons successfully took part in the fighting from the air.

NEGUS MIKHAEL FLEES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, October 22.—A message from Addis Abeba states that the Government troops have occupied Harar and Diredaoua. The lives and property of Europeans are safe.

Lidj Jeassu, the deposed Emperor, has fled to Uather's territory. Steps are being taken to protect communications.

A large force has been sent against Negus Mikhael. All is quiet at Addis Abeba.

SINK THREE TRANSPORTS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 19.—The Admiralty reports: German submarines have sunk the following ships in the Mediterranean:

On October 4, the empty British transport Franconia (18,150 tons).

On October 11, the armed British transport Crosshill (5,000 tons), with horses and Servian grooms on the way to Salonica.

On October 12, the armed British transport Sebek (4,600 tons), deeply laden and also bound for Salonica.

On October 16, a German submarine successfully shelled the factories and railway installations near Caranzaro, in Calabria.

Wedding

O'Shea-Wong

The marriage of Mr. Desmond O'Shea, son of the late Mr. Henry D. O'Shea of Shanghai, to May, daughter of Mr. C. L. Wong, Tientsin, was solemnized in the latter city on October 17, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories and at H.B.M's. Consulate-General.

GEN. MARCHAND WOUNDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 22.—General Marchand has been slightly wounded.

GHENADIEFF SENTENCED ON HIGH TREASON COUNT

Ex-Bulgarian Minister, Favoring Allies, Goes for 10 Years Penal Servitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 22.—A telegram from Sofia states that the former Minister, M. Ghenadieff, who favors the Allies, has been sentenced to ten years penal servitude for alleged high-treason. He is seriously ill from blood-poisoning.

Trafalgar Day Observed With Memorials to All

Overseas Club Presents Admiralty with £10,000 To Buy Seaplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—The Trafalgar Day celebrations are more than usually interesting. Nelson's Monument is lavishly bedecked with wreaths from all parts of the Empire and also with some in memory of the French and Spanish sailors who fell at Trafalgar and British officers and men who lost their lives in the battle of Jutland and other sea battles of the war. Conspicuous is a wreath of tribute from the officers and men of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's flag-ship.

The Overseas League has presented a Trafalgar Day gift of £10,000 to the Admiralty, to buy sea-planes.

Small German Cruiser Crippled by Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—The Admiralty announces that a British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser of the Kolberg class (4,281 tons; 26 knots; 379 men; completed 1910-11), on the 19th, in the North Sea. The vessel was last seen proceeding homeward with difficulty.

SEAPLANE BROUGHT DOWN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—The Admiralty announces that, yesterday morning a single-seater aeroplane brought down a kite balloon in flames near Ostend and a large seaplane was shot down in a similar manner and fell in the water two miles from Ostend.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 21.—Official.—A conference of representatives of the British and French Governments was held at Boulogne, yesterday, for the interchange of views regarding the military and political situation. The conference consisted of M. Briand, the French Premier, M. Ribot, M. Bourgeois, General Roques, Admiral Lacaze, M. Thomas, Generalissimo Joffre, Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, General Robertson, General Sir Douglas Haig and their naval and military advisers.

TWO TURK BOATS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 20.—A Russian submarine has sunk two Turkish steamers in the Bosphorus.

Howitt-Phillips Co.

"Caroline"

At the Lyceum Theater last evening Somerset Maugham's latest comedy was presented to a small but appreciative audience. The plot is not strong and the play generally is certainly not of the author's best. The main theme of the story is that of a married woman, Caroline Ashley (Miss Gertrude Godart) who is much in love with and is loved by Robert Oldham)Mr. Charles Howitt), a barrister. The affair is one of ten years duration and when news of the husband's death appears everyone promptly and somewhat prematurely congratulates the couple.

It is then that both Caroline and Robert discover that the realization of the attainable is not really so pleasant as the anticipation, and here Mr. Charles Howitt gives a very clever piece of work.

Miss Godart as the captivating, capricious Caroline was good. The "Maud Fulson" of Miss Lilian Standridge was the outstanding character study of the piece.

There was an unfortunate wait on the rise of the curtain, which, however, the audience soon forget.

Tonight the farce "What the Butler Saw" will be given.

WUSIH-HUCHOW LINE

The Committee of the Wusih-Huchow Railway held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the construction of this line. Resolutions were passed that a thorough investigation shall be made over the attitude of the people of Wusih, Yihsing, Kwangteh and Huchow towards the building of this railway.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2025	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2248	1980	1000
2345	1112	638		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1958	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1954	1658	715
000	1125	648		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1948	1645	709
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1700	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1155
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	805	845
7.		—	220		—	2.	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1029	2230	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	343	1311
1315	058	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	329	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
9.		—	420		—	2.	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2047
1146	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1427
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1457	1142	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1648	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1400	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2200

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochwang Branch Line				
910	1350	2150	d.	Yenchowfu a.	530	1110	1800	d.	Linchang a.
1052	1456	2234	a.	Tsiningchow d.	628	1219	1908	a.	Tsochwang d.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R.	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.56	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.05	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.12	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	6.30	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.52	
dep.	12.51	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.30	19.25	20.05			6.30	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.15		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.38	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.30	11.14	12.29	14.52	17.54			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.34			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.51			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.05	16.55	19.58			5.15	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.52	15.57	17.19	18.38	—		8.40	6.33	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.36	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	12.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	21	23	25	27	29	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.15	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.4.
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kea Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Kea Shang Mun .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1.
Kea Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2.
Kea Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.
11435

CHANGE OF NAME.

I, ARTHUR HAROLD HALLAM, heretofore called and known by the name of ARTHUR HAROLD BOTTENHEIM, of Shanghai, China, a natural born British Subject, and General Manager in Shanghai and North China of the Vacuum Oil Company, hereby give notice that I have ASSUMED and ADOPTED and intend henceforth on all occasions whatsoever to USE and SUBSCRIBE the name of ARTHUR HAROLD HALLAM in lieu of and in substitution for my former name of ARTHUR HAROLD BOTTENHEIM and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated the 17th day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen, and enrolled or intended forthwith so to be in the Miscellaneous Records of His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General, Shanghai.

Dated this 17th day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

ARTHUR HAROLD HALLAM.
Formerly:
Arthur Harold Bottenheim.
11408

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Mangers & Secretaries.
11371

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.
11363

IF YOU WANT YOUR
PROPERTY
LOOKED AFTER
Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month
SEE
China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith as contractor, erected a mill.
With some half-baked, sick coolies, out on a hill,
When he saw that the workmen were not very strong.
Fed them "Upper Crust" Rye, which strengthened their song.

TRY AN "UPPER CRUST" HIGHBALL—
1/6 UPPER CRUST, 5/6 DRY GINGERALE, LEMON PEEL, CRACKED ICE AND A LITTLE SUGAR.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Current Events Lecture

by
Jessie Ackermann
in Y.M.C.A. Hall at 10.30 a.m.
Wednesday, October 25.
Tickets at the door.
11431

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2399

ELECTRICITY

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for electricity has reached the limit of the capacity of the generating plant. From this date no further applications for motors or radiators or for supply therefor can be accepted.

Radiators installed last winter will be reconnected upon application to the Electricity Department.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, October 23, 1916.
11426

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Article XI of the Rules and Constitution, the Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Club House on Friday, 27th October, at 5.30 p.m.

Members desirous of serving on the General or Balloting Committees should send in their names to the Secretary not later than noon on Tuesday, 24th instant.

By Order of the Committee.
H. H. FOWLER,
Secretary.
11430

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN
and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.
11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year.
C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.
Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.
N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.
11318

The Shunpao, Chinese Daily News.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Shunpao has been removed to
D263-264 Shantung Road.
11427

AN AMERICAN college graduate, having a native's knowledge of the Chinese language and of local conditions, is open for employment. For particulars, refer to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
11424 O 28

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.
CHEESE
Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger
11389

ALL MAKES
OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.
SEE OUR STOCK —— SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 253

PAYMENT OF FARES AND FREIGHTS (062/3)

The Provisional Regulations relating to the payment of Fares and Freights published on May 21st and 22nd, 1916, requiring 30% of fares and freights to be paid in silver, are herewith abolished as from October 15th, 1916.

All stations of the Tientsin-Pukow Line will accept at face value silver dollars and bank notes issued by the Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu, Pengpu and Pukow branches of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China as well as bank notes issued by the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the foreign banks established in China.

(sd.) C. L. Wong,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, October 15th, 1916.
11402

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

GOLF
is made more enjoyable with our "WIDE ANGLE" lenses—they give a wider range of vision.
DR. O. D. RASMUSSEN,
OPTICIAN.
19 Nanking Road. 'Phone 3272.
E. O. D.

THANKS

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Agents of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., beg to tender thanks to the members and staff of the Shanghai Fire Brigade for the timely aid and valuable assistance rendered on the occasion of the recent fire at the Waste Cotton Godown at No. 2 Mill.

Their thanks are also due to the Shanghai Municipal Police Force who spared no efforts to protect the Mill staff and operatives then on night duty.
11429

JUST UNPACKED
Underwear for Everybody
made of
Silk, Wool and Lisle
Just the Thing
for present wear
H. G. HILL & Co.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
'Phone No. 2240

Open Lawn Tennis Tournament

To be held at the
CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS
on the
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th & 12th November
5 OPEN HARD COURT EVENTS
5 HANDICAP GRASS COURT EVENTS
Entries close on Friday, Oct. 27th. Entry forms may be had upon application to
L. A. CHILL, *Hon. Secretary*
c/o PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.
10 Nanking Road
11379

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11342

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.
10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
11436

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, one cheerful, well-furnished, single, attic bedroom, in first-class boarding house near Bund. 'Phone and elevator. Terms $70 monthly. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
11418 O 24

EDUCATIONAL

MR. B. LAZARUS will take pupils for piano, violin, violoncello, mandolin, banjo, guitar, etc. Apply 77 Range Road or Victoria Theatre.
11401 O 24

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
11376 O 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN desires position, preferably in American commercial concern. Has U. S. and local experience; not afraid of work. References. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
11423 O 25

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent promptly, for six months or longer, nicely-furnished house; six rooms or larger. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
11415 O 24

WANTED immediately, detached house, with 10 rooms, at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha
11384 O 25

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
11405 O 27

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

GOOD Limousine, just overhauled, repainted, in fine condition, for sale cheap. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
11428 O 29

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

FOR SALE, one children's dog-cart, built by Rosenbaum, with Korean pony, circus-trained, and harness complete; all in good condition. On view at Dr. Fearon's, 30 Route Pichon.
11410 O 24

FOR SALE, 7-seater Hupmobile Limousine. Beautiful town-car, excellent order, 24-30 h.p. motor, new non-skid tyres, two reserve tyres, electric lights, speedometer, clock, newly-painted and overhauled. Owner leaving Shanghai, cash price, Taels 1,600. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
11414 O 25

WANTED to buy, a pointer or retriever. Must be of a good pedigree and a good worker on land and water. Not over two years old. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
11425 O 29

WANTED copy of Giles' "Introduction to the Study of Chinese Pictorial Art." Send offers to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
11416 O 25

FOR SALE, Airedale terrier, female, 2½ years old, with first-class pedigree. For further particulars, apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
11380

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11307 T. F.

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11314

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road